

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,701

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5-6, 1972

Established 1887

'Balanced Package'

U.S., EEC Reach Accord on Trade

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The United States and the European Economic Community today reached a trade agreement that U.S. negotiator William D. Eberle said should assure U.S. congressional passage of a "clean bill."

The agreement, though its precise terms were kept secret pending Mr. Eberle's report to Congress next week and some form of EEC council approval, had an immediate effect on the money market, with the dollar strengthening against both gold and sterling.

Mr. Eberle called it an agreement both in "substance and principle." EEC Commissioner Rolf Dahrendorf referred to it as a "balanced package." Nevertheless, the package left many matters unresolved.

The U.S. delegation returned this afternoon to Washington, where Mr. Eberle must put the finishing touches on his trade negotiations with Japan and Canada.

Although the various U.S. trade talks have been inter-related, with the Japanese, for example, waiting for the EEC-Washington accord before agreeing to its own with Washington.

The United States has been holding out for a successful conclusion to its trade talks before asking for congressional ratification of the gold bill, which would fix the new price of gold at \$38 an ounce. Mr. Eberle said on several occasions that if Congress was not satisfied with the trade package it might pass a "dirty gold bill," one including protectionist trade restrictions.

Mr. Eberle appeared confident that this trade package would satisfy Congress. "The European Community and the United States can now take the next steps in expanding world trade," he said following the session.

But despite his optimism, he got less than he wanted on several U.S. exports, such as grain, citrus fruits and tobacco.

Several long-term problems remained outstanding from what would be the latest of his agreements and though they might not keep Congress or the EEC council from accepting the package, they



William D. Eberle

could raise serious problems in the future.

To begin with, the community apparently got no specific trade concessions from Mr. Eberle, as it had wanted. In the agreement the United States reportedly "recognizes the principle of reciprocity," but gives no specific gold price, one for the Common Market's trade concessions.

France, for example, has wanted U.S. concessions on dairy products and cognac, and Italy for its shrimp exports.

The agreement is reportedly fairly specific on several short-term concessions that Washington was seeking, although not going as far as Washington would have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Phantom Hits AA in N. Vietnam

Attack on North 8th in February

SAIGON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—A U.S. F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bomber crossed into North Vietnam today to attack an anti-aircraft gun battery that had opened fire on an unnamed F-4 photo-reconnaissance plane that the Phantom was escorting.

It was the eighth such "protective reaction" strike north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) so far this month and the 264th since former President Lyndon B. Johnson halted regular bombing of North Vietnam on Nov. 1, 1968.

There was no damage to the U.S. aircraft. Because of smoke over the area, the U.S. command said it could not tell whether the anti-aircraft battery was damaged.

The attack was carried out 46 miles north of the DMZ separating North and South Vietnam and seven miles east of the Laotian border.

Lull in Ground War

After days of intensified ground fighting which appeared to be leading up to a much-predicted Communist offensive on the eve of President Nixon's Feb. 21 visit to Peking, there was a relative lull in fighting in the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. today.

In six major clashes, at least 35 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed at a cost of at least 10 South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians killed and 34 wounded, the U.S. and South Vietnamese commands said.

American B-53 bombers carried out raids in the Central Highlands, where much of the fighting has broken out in recent weeks, but no significant fighting on the ground was reported there.

Air Base for Saigon

The U.S. command announced today that it is turning the \$80-million U.S. Air Force base at Phan Rang, 160 miles northeast of Saigon, over to the South Vietnamese next month. That will leave three major U.S. air bases in Vietnam—Tan Son Nhut, Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay.

In Laos, heavy fighting was reported under way today near the Communist-occupied town of Muong Kasy, 90 miles north of Vientiane, well informed military sources said.

The government forces were facing North Vietnamese-led Pathet Lao troops fighting on high ground overlooking Highway 13, about seven miles (12 kms) south of Muong Kasy.

The sources added that government units were able to move their 105 mm howitzer artillery pieces southward before they abandoned the town to the North Vietnamese on Wednesday.

Laotian government forces meanwhile were reported to have recaptured yesterday the Mekong River town of Paklai, 98 miles west of Vientiane, without resistance. The town had been overrun Tuesday by an estimated three platoons of Pathet Lao Communists, possibly joined by Thai terrorists, military sources said.

The government forces were

Even If 'Not Acceptable'

State Department Regards Peace Plan as Not Rejected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray repeated today the administration view that President Nixon's eight-point peace proposal has not been rejected by the North Vietnamese.

He said that in spite of reports by the Soviet press agency Tass, the United States continues to hold out a qualified hope for a negotiated settlement.

"For the time being we have to draw a distinction between their saying not acceptable and rejection," Mr. Bray said when asked for clarification.

But he added that it is up to the President to decide if there is any political role for Mr. Rogers to play in the upcoming presidential election.

Mr. Bray also said the secretary had not intended to indicate that Sen. Muskie would be the only Democratic presidential aspirant to be discussed in terms of Vietnam. "You can take his remarks of yesterday to be of a generic nature on this subject," the spokesman said.

When asked why the Maine senator then was the subject of the remarks when other Democratic senators had made similar statements, Mr. Bray said:

"It seems to me, looking at the chronology... that the sequence of things... the speech on the subject happened to be by Sen. Muskie."

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SECURITY CRACKDOWN—British security forces halting traffic on highway leading to the Northern Ireland border town of Newry Friday. They were checking for arms and IRA suspects thought headed there for a banned, but still planned, march Sunday.

Early Elections the Alternative

New Coalition Effort Awaited But Italians Doubt Its Success

ROME, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—President Giovanni Leone today was reported preparing to appoint a new premier-designate amid widespread doubts that the appointee will be able to form a coalition regime and thus solve Italy's three-week-old political crisis.

Two days of presidential consultations ended this morning. They have served only to increase the general impression that an early general election, to reshape party power in parliament, is inevitable.

However, the president is seen as determined to explore all alternatives before deciding to dissolve parliament. He was expected to issue a new mandate, to a Christian Democrat, to try to form a government.

Most widely favored for this assignment are a former premier, Mariano Rumor, or Giulio Andreotti, Christian Democratic floor leader in the Chamber of Deputies.

If the new premier-designate

should fail, informed sources say, there will be no alternative to an election about one year ahead of schedule. The present five-year legislature is due to end in May, 1973.

Emilio Colombo, who resigned as premier on Jan. 15 after the collapse of his four-party center-left coalition, remains in charge of day-to-day administration.

He failed not only to reach agreement with the parties on a common policy, but also to resolve differences on divorce. The anti-divorce Christian Democrats are at odds on the issue with their former coalition partners—the Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans.

The issue is how to avoid a national referendum late this spring to abrogate a divorce bill passed by parliament in December, 1970. Whatever their positions on divorce, all the parties in the coalition believe that the referendum would revive old religious animosities and create further political confusion.

According to a reliable source, the United States negotiators, headed by Gerard C. Smith, have still not given up hope of completing the ABM treaty and "the interim agreement" on offensive missiles in time for the President to sign it in Moscow.

At the insistence of the United States, the understanding between the two sides last May 20 called for both accords to be reached at the same time.

Resume March 28

SALT Round Ends With Start Made on Writing of a Treaty

By Thomas J. Hamilton

VIENNA, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union ended today the sixth round of their talks on limiting strategic nuclear arms, with some progress reported toward drafting a treaty covering anti-ballistic or defensive missiles.

The two sides decided to reconvene on March 28 in Helsinki, where they opened their negotiations in 1969.

The latest Vienna phase, which began Nov. 15, failed to end a deadlock over submarine-based missiles. According to a reliable source, the long recess is intended to give President Nixon time to decide whether to accept virtual parity in this field, in which the Russians are trying to catch up with the American lead, or to eliminate such missiles from the proposed limitation on offensive nuclear weapons.

A conference source said that some articles of the proposed treaty on anti-ballistic missiles had been drafted here recently. The United States, in an attempt to settle a dispute over the number of missiles and their purposes, reportedly suggested exact parity, with the ceiling somewhere between 100 and 200 and with each side free to deploy missiles where it wished.

The joint communiqué issued today, reporting progress "on a number of issues" said the goal now is a "treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and an interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms."

This was said to be the first time the word "treaty" had been used in describing current goals. Since treaties require ratification by the United States Senate,

NATO Counts Red Ships

NAPLES, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean has increased slightly and currently consists of 33 surface ships, including the helicopter carrier Leningrad, and between 10 and 12 submarines, a NATO spokesman said today.

U.K., 9 Others Recognize Bangladesh

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Britain and nine other countries today formally recognized Bangladesh and Bangladesh said it would seek membership in the Commonwealth.

West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Finland made their recognition of Bangladesh public within minutes of the announcement by Britain's foreign secretary in the House of Commons.

Israel, Iceland and Austria also extended recognition while Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg announced they would soon follow suit.

Japan said today it would shortly normalize its ties with Dacca.

France and Italy have delayed their decisions.

Altogether, 28 governments—including all Eastern European countries except Romania—are setting up diplomatic ties with the new state.

In Islamabad, a Foreign Office spokesman tonight called the British and West German recognition an "unfriendly act."

"These governments have obviously ignored the fact that conditions for recognition are non-existent and that East Pakistan continues to remain under the military occupation of India," the spokesman said.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, told Commons that the British decision "recognizes the reality of what has happened in the area over the past month." Sir Alec added: "I shall be going to India this weekend for talks with the Indian government and by invitation of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, I plan to visit Pakistan on my way home from the Far East Feb. 19 and 20. An opportunity for me to visit Bangladesh may arise later in the year."

Pakistan has announced it has withdrawn from the Commonwealth over British recognition of Bangladesh, which used to be East Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Mujib announced today in Dacca that Bangladesh would seek membership in the Commonwealth.

British Troops Ring Town on Eve of March

BELFAST, Feb. 4 (UPI)—British troops sealed off the border town of Newry today to prevent any attempt by the Irish Republican Army to smuggle arms and men into the town for Sunday's illegal Catholic protest march.

A British Army spokesman said the stop-and-search operation at army roadblocks ringing Newry was aimed at preventing another "Bloody Sunday" like the one in Londonderry last Sunday. Soldiers killed 13 civilians when a gun battle erupted during an illegal civil rights demonstration.

With 48 hours to go before the Newry march—which organizers have refused to call off despite British government pleas—newsmen counted up to 47 roadblocks manned by soldiers and armored cars around the predominantly Catholic town of 12,000.

Many were on roads approaching the Irish Republic border three miles away. Soldiers searched all cars, trucks and buses passing through, frisking every passenger and pedestrian.

"We are looking for arms and IRA men and anyone else who might make trouble," the army spokesman said.

Security spokesmen said they could neither confirm nor deny reports that by tonight 4,000 soldiers would be guarding the Newry area—more than one-quarter of the 15,000 British troops in Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, Ulster Prime Minister Brian Faulkner flew unannounced to London to confer with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

After the talks, they made a last-minute appeal to the organizers of the march to call it off.

"The dangers of this march are clearly and widely recognized," a statement said. "The organizers should think again while there is still time."

Six-hour-long talks were attended by Britain's ministers for defense, foreign and home affairs. No new policy initiatives emerged from the meeting.

Sources said there was no change in the British government's determination to use security forces to block Sunday's march.

In Belfast a woman telephoned

Hints of Appeal to Communists

Lynch Says U.K. Army Action Can 'Lead to War Situation'

DUBLIN, Feb. 4 (AP)—Irish Premier Jack Lynch warned today in his toughest language yet that British Army action across the frontier could "lead to a war situation."

Mr. Lynch hinted strongly at a news conference that he would consider approaching Communist powers for support if none came from Ireland's traditional friends.

His government announced it would institute a worldwide appeal for cash to aid the minority Catholics in Northern Ireland. The Irish government would contribute.

Finance Minister George Colley said the relief fund was to help the North's Catholics "obtain their freedom."

Mr. Lynch promised there would be safeguards to ensure the money went for "peaceful and political purposes."

The British and Northern Ireland governments will almost certainly regard the fund as gross interference in the af-

fairs of a part of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Lynch declared to newsmen: "We do not intend to go to war, but the activities of Irish soldiers could lead to a war situation. We have no intention of letting it develop to anything like that."

Then, in what was seen as a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Senate Votes \$3.075-Billion Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—The Senate today passed a long-delayed \$3.075-billion foreign aid appropriations bill amid controversy over whether its rejection last October of an earlier bill had hampered Vietnam peace efforts.

The Senate voted 45 to 23 to pass the bill, which provides money for bilateral economic and military assistance plus contributions to international banks.

Earlier, it added funds for Pakistan refugees and cut out assistance to police departments in Latin America, Africa, the Philippines and Pakistan.

The measure now goes to a joint Senate-House committee.

The House has approved a \$3.003-billion bill, but has distributed funds differently.

Shortly before the Senate vote, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, called "ridiculous" a reported view by Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's security adviser, that Senate defeat of the original legislation Oct. 29 helped prompt North Vietnam to suspend secret peace negotiations, believing that U.S. economic support for the Saigon government would end shortly.

Several senators pointed out that the Senate on Nov. 10 and 11 approved new, although reduced, foreign-aid bills.

Today's bill, which provides funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, was delayed by the Senate's unsuccessful efforts to get the House to go along with Senate amendments calling for a complete U.S. troop withdrawal from Vietnam within six months.



Brian Faulkner

the commander of British forces in Northern Ireland, Lt. Gen. Sir Harry Tuzo, this afternoon and said the IRA planned to dress its men in British uniforms to infiltrate Newry for the march.

The woman said her son and son-in-law, both IRA members, had been issued British uniforms and ordered to wear them Sunday, a British Army spokesman said.

"Very Distressed"

"She sounded very distressed. She said she was telephoning because she could not allow it to happen," the spokesman said.

The woman gave her name but refused any further information about her son, saying she feared IRA reprisals, the spokesman said.

Almost 300 British Army combat jackets and camouflage trousers were stolen from a London-derry dry cleaning firm early in January.

Saigon Rejects Viet Cong Bid For Thieu to Resign at Once

SAIGON, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam today rejected the Viet Cong peace formula calling for the immediate resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Speaking through his official spokesman, Mr. Lam said the Viet Cong proposal is "totally unacceptable."

"They have no right to call for the resignation of a president they elected by the people," he added.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Phan Dang Sum, made the statement in Mr. Lam's name when

Dayan, Eban Foresee Talking, Not Fighting, During the Year

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban predicted today that 1973 would be a year of negotiations rather than confrontation in the Middle East.

"I hope 1973 will be a year of negotiations rather than a year of shooting," Gen. Dayan said on leaving for the United States on a week's fund-raising tour and for talks with U.S. officials.

"I think there is a chance that

1973 will be a year of active and detailed negotiations," Mr. Eban said in a newspaper interview.

The comments followed by two days Israel's agreement to take part in "close proximity" talks with Egypt on the reopening of the Suez Canal, under U.S. sponsorship.

Radio and newspaper commentators have said that Gen. Dayan would not from out the specifics of a possible Suez Canal accord when he meets Secretary of State William P. Rogers, his assistant, Joseph J. Sisco, and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird Monday.

Gen. Dayan, however, told an airport news conference that he planned to have only "a general discussion of Middle Eastern affairs" with the U.S. officials.

No substantive talks "I have been invited for talks in Washington, but I will not discuss the special agreement to reopen the Suez Canal," Gen. Dayan said. "I am not going to say anything or take any position until I have any substantive discussions."

"I think [Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat is in a position where he will have to do something," Gen. Dayan said. "He will either have to start shooting or start political negotiations."

"I expect he will decide to talk rather than resort to shooting... I believe he realizes this is the best thing for him," he said.

In an interview with the afternoon newspaper Yedioth Aharnoth, Mr. Eban termed Israel's acceptance of the American initiative as a "positive development."

"We have announced our readiness to accept a mediator for (an indirect Arab-Israeli) dialogue the United States has initiated, which, if successful, should bring about the first serious thaw in the freeze that has been on for the past four-and-a-half years," Mr. Eban said.

To Yugoslavia Following his Kremlin talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Mr. Sadat flew to Yugoslavia early this afternoon where he began conferring with President Tito.

"In view of the dangerous situation prevailing in the Middle East as a result of the provocative, expansionist policy of Israel," the communiqué stated, "the sides again considered measures to render assistance to the Arab republic of Egypt, in particular in the field of further strengthening its defense capability, and outlined a number of concrete steps in this direction."

The communiqué—published in full by the Soviet government news agency, Tass—did not elaborate on what these "steps" were.

Pompidou Vows Safeguard for Lebanon Borders

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou, in a statement that appeared clearly aimed at Israel, told Lebanese Premier Suleh Salameh today that he could count on France in matters concerning Lebanon's territorial integrity.

In a toast offered at a luncheon for Mr. Salameh, now on the third day of an official visit to France, Mr. Pompidou said:

"In this region of the world, where no solution has yet been found for the deplorable war of 1967, the policy of the Lebanese government, through the example it has given in the strict respect of international law and the resolutions of the United Nations, constitutes a factor of peace and reason... You can count on the French government, which attaches the importance you are aware of to Lebanon's integrity and tranquillity, to play a role at all times in the maintenance and re-establishment of peace."

The phrase referring to Lebanon's territorial integrity was the same used repeatedly here by Mr. Salameh in conversations with French officials and refers to what Lebanon considers to be Israeli threats.

Mr. Salameh told reporters later that Mr. Pompidou's statement had "enormous importance" for Lebanon.

Mendes to Run in 1973 GRENOBLE, Feb. 4 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Pierre Mendes-France announced his candidacy today on the Socialist party ticket for the 1973 legislative elections from the Isère Department.

Britain Weighs a Declaration Of Emergency in Coal Strike

LONDON, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—The government was understood today to be considering the possibility of declaring a state of emergency because of the nationwide strike of coal miners, now in its fourth week.

A proclamation of a state of emergency would give government ministers the power under legislation passed in 1930 and 1964 to ensure the supply and distribution of essential services.

There have been eight such proclamations in the past half-century. Army escorts could be used to get coal supplies into power stations, and picket lines often effectively, by the strikers.

Anger and bitterness among the miners increased with the death yesterday of a miner on picket duty. Fred Matthews, 37, father of six children, was killed when struck by a truck which passed through picket lines at a power station in eastern England.

[Violence flared today among strike pickets in London and Devonport, UPI reported. Pickets moved in and arrested 18 strikers.]

At Chesterfield in Derbyshire trouble began when pickets tried to stop 30 officials from entering a coal mine to carry out safety duties. It took 100 police nearly an hour to get the officials through the picket lines.

In north London, police arrested five miners picketing a coal depot.]

Labor members of Parliament from mining constituencies assailed the government for not making a better pay offer to the miners through the National Coal Board, which operates the publicly owned coal mines.

Victor Feather, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said the government was "not making a better pay offer to the miners through the National Coal Board, which operates the publicly owned coal mines."

Nixon Names Delegate WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday conferred the rank of ambassador on Joseph Martin Jr., and designated him as chief U.S. representative to the conference of the Commission on Disarmament which begins its annual meeting Feb. 29 in Geneva. Mr. Martin is a consultant to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and had been alternate representative to the conference.



LITTLE SLALOM—Children skiing recently between animal outfits marking youngsters slalom course at Tallman Ski Lodge in Kimberly, British Columbia.

In Bonn to Plug His Book

Wilson Says He'd Pull Out Of EEC If He Won Office

BONN, Feb. 4 (UPI)—British opposition leader Harold Wilson reiterated today that if the Labor party returned to power in Britain, it would pull Britain out of the Common Market unless the community agreed to renegotiate terms of membership.

Mr. Wilson spoke at a news conference in Bonn, where he met exactly three years ago, he said, he sought the support of the then-chancellor, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, to get Britain into the European community.

The former prime minister was in the capital to help boost the publication of the German language version of his memoirs. They are being published in Germany under the title "Die Staatsmaschine" ("The State Machine").

Shortly after the news conference, Mr. Wilson met briefly with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. It was their first encounter since the Labor party leader shifted from being a pro-market to an opponent of British entry.

Mr. Wilson said that if a Labor government returned to power after Britain had joined the European community, it would immediately ask for a renegotiation of terms.

"If negotiations were refused, or if negotiations, having been started, did not solve the problem," Mr. Wilson said, "I have already told the House of Commons, we should propose that it might be good to have a little friendly talk and suggest that we shake hands, thank them for their kindly negotiations, and withdraw."

He accused the government of seeking to achieve the lowest possible wage settlement without regard to industrial relations or social justice.

In another labor dispute, Pan American World Airways flights out of London were being delayed today because of a work slowdown by manual workers and baggage handlers at London's Heathrow airport. Ship stewards said a pay offer by the company amounted to a "derisory one sterling across the board."

The workers want an 11 percent pay increase.

Chrysler Strike Ends LINWOOD, Scotland, Feb. 4 (AP)—A meeting of 6,500 workers from a Chrysler plant here voted today to end their four-week strike which the company says has cost it production of 210 million worth of cars.

The strikers voted to accept an immediate wage hike of 25 a week and another 21 next October. Prior to the settlement, the workers earned a basic weekly wage of £22.

Nixon Names 4 To Arms Panel

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 4 (Reuters)—President Nixon today named four former high-level government officials to serve on a 15-man advisory panel on arms control, disarmament and world peace.

Named to the general advisory committee of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency were: Robert Ellsworth, former ambassador to NATO; John McCone, former director of the CIA; David Packard, former deputy defense secretary; and Gen. Earle Wheeler, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

They succeed William Casey, Cyrus Vance, Peter Peterson and Douglas Dillon, who have resigned.

Both sides agreed, however, that this accord should keep the ball rolling that began with the December dollar devaluation and the removal of the U.S. surcharge.

When Congress passes the gold bill it is hoped that the new parties will contribute to a better trade climate and that the short-term agreements can turn into the long-run "new Kennedy Round" that is being planned for next year. This long-run negotiation would take up not only more tariff reductions, but the dismantling of many nontariff barriers.

Warsaw Pact Meeting VIENNA, Feb. 4 (AP)—Defense ministers of the Communist Warsaw pact met in East Berlin in the first half of this month to discuss "topical problems" concerning the pact's armies, the Czech news agency CTK reported today.

U.S. and EEC Reach Accord (Continued from Page 1)

liked. Tariffs on U.S. exports of oranges and grapefruit will be reduced, and the community has agreed to begin stockpiling some of its annual grain production, 15 million tons during the next year. There is also reportedly vague community agreement to consider a future tax on U.S. tobacco exports in the future.

There also was no agreement on long-term international commodity agreements, as the community desired. In the statement, the community reportedly says that such agreements would contribute to world trade expansion, but the United States does not agree.

This disagreement represents a difference in trade philosophy, with the EEC trying for long-term agreements on such commodities as coffee and sugar, while Washington believes this is a hindrance to free trade.

Although Mr. Eberle clearly wanted to give away as little as possible of the details, he put his finger on one of the difficulties in reaching full agreement when he said that "language" had been one of the main problems.

Informal sources said later that when the final written agreement is published next week, there may actually appear differences in meaning based on differences in interpretation over what was decided here today.

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Troops Expel Biharis From Mirpur Area

30,000 to Be Placed In Former Prison

DACCA, Feb. 4 (AP)—Bangladesh troops today began moving thousands of Bihari-Muslims from Mirpur to a concentration camp 12 miles from the city.

An official reported the army met with some resistance and apparently brought in heavy weapons to blast out Bihari defenders holed up in one house.

The operation followed the killing by Biharis of "almost 100 troops and police and 200 Bengali civilians in a camp for returning refugees in Mirpur," the official asserted.

Several hundred heavily armed troops and former guerrilla fighters moved into the sprawling suburbs in trucks and buses to conduct the operation.

2,000 Moved Out A fleet of 20 buses followed them in to take out the Biharis. By nightfall, international Red Cross observers said about 2,000 of the Mirpur inhabitants had been moved out.

Three Biharis and two soldiers were removed in sealed ambulances and taken toward hospitals, the observers said.

The government prevented foreign newsmen from watching the action from the Mirpur area. A curfew, imposed in Mirpur, on days ago, was extended to cover its approaches, and newsmen were ordered to leave.

A team from the International Red Cross also was denied access to Mirpur, where they tried to deliver medical supplies.

Sporadic bursts of machine gun and rifle fire could be heard from the outskirts of Mirpur, together with the blast of heavy weapons.

An official, who asked not to be identified, reported the troops came under machine gun fire from at least one house and the order was given to "eliminate the resistance."

To Former Jail The official said an estimated 30,000 Biharis were being moved from two sectors of Mirpur to a former jail for juvenile offenders at Morabara, east of the capital. He added they likely will be there for a matter of weeks.

The operation, the official said, will permit a thorough search of Mirpur for arms and persons who collaborated with the Pakistani Army during its nine months of military rule last year.

Mirpur is the home of 250,000 Biharis, and all their residences are to be searched, the official added.

He claimed "only men" were affected by the move to the jail, but a Red Cross representative said entire families were being transferred.

"They have to go," said the official, referring to the 30,000 Biharis being moved to the jail compound. "They must obey government orders. We shall feed them and look after them and insure their safety."

"They have killed about 100 of our security forces and 250 civilians but we have not punished them (the Biharis)," he added.

It has been impossible for newsmen to verify these figures. Newsmen who visited Mirpur last Tuesday were able to confirm 45 Bihari deaths but saw the bodies of no troops or police.

The official said that Bangladesh would be willing to let the country's 1 1/2 million Biharis go to West Pakistan if they wished and if the migration could be arranged by international agencies.

But he added that there would have to be Pakistani recognition of Bangladesh before negotiations could begin for the movement of the Biharis.

He said Bangladesh would be happy to have back the 500,000 Bengalis who are in West Pakistan.

Moscow Moves To Suppress Dissident Paper

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Soviet Communist party has taken a top-level decision to crush the Russian dissident movement's underground journal, the Chronicle of Current Events, by reliable dissident sources said yesterday.

But despite the reported Kremlin move to crack down on the most complete record of political and religious repression in this country, the latest issue appeared today and was made available to Western correspondents.

The sources said they had no direct knowledge of the party decision to stamp out the Chronicle, but said they were reliably informed that it had been taken.

Such a decision could explain the recent secret-police campaign of intensive surveillance, apartment searches and arrests, particularly in the capital and the Ukraine.

The informants said the party's Central Committee reportedly adopted the decision in a regular session Dec. 30.

The Chronicle is typed on oil-skin paper and circulated by members of the various groups. It has appeared about once every two months since April 30, 1968.

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BAR OPENING, FEB. 4, 1973

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FIRE BIKE—The small Rhineland village of Willich bought its volunteer fire chief Johannes Drink a fire engine-red bicycle and considered it progress and not retrogression. The bike is equipped with a blue flashing light like a fire truck, and a town spokesman said the chief could definitely travel faster on a bicycle than by car to the fire station, which is only a few hundred yards from his home. Probably right.

opened camp for Northern Ireland internees.

Last night, Mr. Lynch rejected an appeal from British Prime Minister Edward Heath to use his influence to have Sunday's civil rights march in Newry called off.

Today, he issued an appeal to the Irish Republican Army not to provoke trouble with the British Army in Newry. He said, "I am not blaming them in any way for what happened at all last Sunday in Londonderry."

But he added that he appealed to them not to give the British Army any cause to fire at people "as they did in Newry."

Report by U.K. Soldier DUBLIN, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—A British soldier claimed here today he deserted his Northern Ireland-based parachute unit because his troops were ordered to shoot to kill before last Sunday's march in Londonderry.

Police said a request for political asylum had been made by the soldier, Lance Corporal Peter McMillan, 24, after his arrest in the Irish Republic on charges of illegal possession of firearms.

But in Belfast, a British Army spokesman said Corp. McMillan was a cook attached to the catering corps of the parachute regiment and had been reported missing on the Friday before the march.

A reporter from the Dublin Evening Press who visited him to jail here today visited Corp. McMillan as saying that he had fled because paratroopers were given shoot-to-kill orders before they went onto the streets of Londonderry.

He was quoted as saying that he attended a briefing given by parachute officers before the march and he knew there was "going to be slaughter."

U.K. Office Attacked DUBLIN, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—About 1,000 demonstrators tossed gasoline bombs at British Rail offices here late last night, severely damaging the building.

Police struggled to restrain the crowd, which also burned an effigy of Prime Minister Heath.

IRA MAN—Martin Heehan, an IRA provisional, in Ballinacorney, County Monaghan, court in Irish Republic Thursday where he was charged with "being member of an illegal organization."

Earlier he had escaped from Ulster internment and fled to Eire, only to be rearrested and charged with unlawful possession of firearms. Six other men face same charges.

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Senators Ask Nixon for an Ulster Stand

House Committee To Hold Hearings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R-Mass., and Sen. James L. Buckley, Conservative, N.Y., urged the Nixon administration today to take the lead in seeking a solution to the strife in Northern Ireland.

In Senate speeches, they suggested a variety of possible approaches, including an investigation by a European civil rights court, replacement of British troops by United Nations force, and an ending of present policies such as internment.

Yesterday, Fred Harris, D-Okla., also proposed a UN peace-keeping force. "Now is the time to act on such suggestions," he said in a statement. "We should not allow the situation in Northern Ireland to deteriorate further." He also favored unity of Ulster and Ireland.

Proposed by McGovern Among the presidential candidates, Sen. George S. McGovern, D.S.D., has urged that the U.S. government join an international appeal for an end to the violence in Ulster. "For a beginning," he said in a statement, "the practice of internment without trial instigated by the British must end."

Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D.N.Y., announced his House Foreign Affairs subcommittee will hold hearings later this month on what U.S. policy should be toward Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, Irish Foreign Minister Patrick Hillery reportedly has not quite fulfilled his hopes for active U.S. support for his government's position on Northern Ireland.

Irish Embassy sources said the minister was happy with the results of his meeting with Secretary of State William Rogers yesterday, "although there was nothing definite at the present time" in the way of help. He was hoping to prevail on the U.S. government to use friendly persuasion in getting Britain to change its get-tough policies in Northern Ireland.

Lord Cromer on TV British Ambassador Lord Cromer told American television audiences today he saw little prospect of "rational discussion" in Northern Ireland to settle the Irish problem.

Also, he said, he did not believe that a date could be set for the withdrawal of British troops or ending the current policy of internment of civilians without trial.

Lord Cromer, appearing on the National Broadcasting Company's "Today" program, said: "As long as the intimidation is going on, it is very difficult to see rational discussion."

NATO Nations Coordinate Stand On Malta Talks BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The nations of the North Atlantic Alliance reached agreement today on a coordinated position for talks next week with Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff, NATO officials said.

The council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met for 15 minutes to hear reports from individual nations on their government's reactions to the last round of talks between British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and Mr. Mintoff.

Britain and NATO are negotiating to maintain British military bases on the island. Talks with Mr. Mintoff have bogged down over details of access, force sizes and employment of local staff, diplomatic sources said.

NATO officials said the meeting was partly to inform NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns of latest developments in the Malta standstill. Mr. Luns has been on a tour that took him to Washington and other NATO capitals.

He will go to Rome Monday for further negotiations with Mr. Mintoff.

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As Kennedy Campaign Grows Nixon Will Review Pros, Cons On Overall A-Test-Ban Pact

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The Nixon administration, responding to an initiative by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., is taking a new look at expanding the nuclear-test-ban treaty to include underground explosions.

The Defense Department has put together an extensive analysis of the proposition for White House discussion, with Secretary Melvin R. Laird opposing a comprehensive ban.

"From our standpoint," Mr. Laird said in an interview yesterday, "the best scientific information is that we are not in the position to advocate such a program to the Department of Defense."

He said that his opposition was based on the belief that detection of Soviet tests without on-site inspection was not yet foolproof and that the United States "leaves new things every time we have a test."

Mr. Laird stressed that his position may not be the one

President Nixon will adopt after studying various position papers. Sen. Kennedy's strategy is to force Mr. Nixon to take a stand on a comprehensive test-ban treaty this election year. Sen. Kennedy already has Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., a declared presidential candidate, as a co-sponsor of his Senate resolution to open prompt negotiations with the Soviet Union "to end all underground nuclear weapons tests."

His resolution also calls for "an immediate moratorium on all U.S. testing to remain in effect so long as the Soviet Union also abstains from testing."

Sensors and Democratic presidential challenger Edmund Muskie of Maine, and Robert Kennedy of Minnesota also have advocated moving toward a comprehensive test ban.

Mr. Nixon on March 18, 1969, said "the United States supports the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban adequately verified," adding that "efforts must be made toward greater understanding of the verification issue."

Seven arms-control specialists, in a telegram sent to Sen. Kennedy on Jan. 24, endorsed his resolution and said that "national means of verification" of underground nuclear tests "are now adequate even for a permanent comprehensive test-ban treaty."

Thus, Mr. Nixon's reservations about being able to verify Soviet tests are being disputed by one body of scientific opinion.

Bridges: Law Couldn't End Dock Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union told Congress today that his striking West Coast dockers will return to work only when they vote themselves to do so—and not by presidential or congressional order.

ILWU head, Harry Bridges, appeared under subpoena with Edward Flynn, president of the Seattle Maritime Association, before a House Labor subcommittee that is considering emergency legislation proposed by President Nixon to halt the almost four-month strike.

In prepared remarks, Mr. Bridges said:

"Our recommendation to the striking ranks will be that the workers come out on a strike with a vote on an industry-wide secret referendum ballot, and they will return the same way."

No "Defiance"

"In saying this I mean no disrespect or defiance of President Nixon or his office. I simply mean to say that in this instance he is trying by methods that won't work to force an end to our strike."

Rep. Frank Thompson Jr., N.J., chairman of the subcommittee, summoned Mr. Bridges, Mr. Flynn and Albert Brundage, general counsel of the Teamsters' Union, to testify on Mr. Nixon's bill.

It calls for compulsory arbitration to send the dock workers back to work with a settlement of the dispute dictated.

Mr. Bridges said his union and the FMA are still in dispute over the retroactive date of a wage increase, paid holidays and "the union demand that employees... shall be provided with prescription drugs."

"We feel that if left alone, within a reasonably short time the parties will arrive at an amicable agreement," Mr. Bridges said. "The strike has lasted 118 days. The 15,000 West Coast longshoremen walked off the job July 1 for 100 days, went back to work under a Taft-Hartley injunction and then struck 24 Pacific ports again Jan. 17."

Accepts N.Y. Summons in Spain Irving Aide Unsure He'll Testify at Probe

By Miguel Acoca

PALMA DE MAYORCA, Spain, Feb. 4 (WP).—Richard Suskind, 46, was served today with a subpoena to appear before a federal grand jury in New York Monday morning to answer questions about the research role he played in helping novelist Clifford Irving compile the "autobiography" of multimillionaire Howard Hughes.

Mr. Suskind, an expatriate New Yorker who lives on this Mediterranean island, accepted the subpoena from a party led by the U.S. vice-consul in Barcelona, Russell Winge, and U.S. postal inspector A. L. Vasquez, who flew in from New York with the subpoena this morning.

They were accompanied by Spanish plainclothes police.

Mr. Suskind, who has claimed he saw Mr. Hughes during one of the hundreds of interviews Mr. Irving says he had with the reclusive industrialist, also accepted a U.S. Treasury check for \$638 to pay for his trip to New York. At first, he refused to take the check, saying, "I cannot take it until I speak to my lawyer."

Mr. Vasquez said he did not know what questions the grand jury wants to ask Mr. Suskind.

The subpoena was served as Mr. Suskind stood on the terrace of his secluded home in Geneser, a suburb of Palma. He was not surprised. He had been expecting it for several days.

Not Sure He'll Go

"I am not sure I am going to go to New York," he said after the departure of the officials, who reportedly had a difficult time finding his home. When the officials arrived he and his wife were packing to move to the nearby island of Ibiza, where Mr. Irving has his residence.

Mr. Suskind said he did not know the name of his lawyer. He expects to engage a U.S. lawyer, who he said will probably arrive in Palma tomorrow.

"He may be someone from a Washington firm," he said.

Mr. Suskind disclosed that he had been on Ibiza most of the week, staying in a hotel near the town of Santa Eulalia. He said he had returned to Palma last night.

While in Ibiza, he saw Leander Gonzalez Diaz Albertini, a mystery figure in the bizarre book affair, and English painter David Walsh, another Ibiza resident who drew the portrait of Mr. Hughes for Mr. Irving's publishers—McGraw-Hill and Life magazine.

The transcript of the interviews Mr. Irving says he had with Mr. Hughes were kept in the safe of Mr. Albertini's palatial home on Ibiza. Mr. Walsh painted the portrait from photographs of the millionaire supplied by Mr. Irving and from the writer's description of Mr. Hughes. Both Mr. Albertini and Mr. Walsh said they had read part but not all of the transcript.

Another Subpoena

Mr. Albertini has been asked by postal inspectors, who telephoned him from New York, to appear before the grand jury. It is expected that he will also be served with a subpoena. He is an American of Cuban-American and Irish parents and was educated in England.

Mr. Suskind said earlier that he believed Mr. Irving "made a mis-



Richard Suskind

thentidy. The government prosecutor withheld comment.

"I would be able to say if the book were authentic or not," he added. John Maher, 38, who was a scientific consultant to Mr. Hughes until 1970 and is running for U.S. senator from New Mexico as a Democratic candidate.

Mr. Maher said he never met Mr. or Mrs. Irving and added: "I do not have access to any personal files of Howard Hughes. I have no knowledge of any computerized information about Howard Hughes."

There have been suggestions that computerized information on Mr. Hughes may have been leaked by one of his aides to Mr. Irving.

Singer Denies Story

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP).—Danish singer Nina van Pallandt, 39, identified by Mr. Irving as having been present at a Mexican interview he had with Mr. Hughes, denied it today. "I have never met Howard Hughes," she said, "and I am inclined to think now that Clifford has not, either."

Arriving here after a Bahamas vacation, the singer, who is separated from her husband, a Danish baron, said of Mr. Irving, a neighbor on Ibiza island, whom she has known for seven and a half years: "He loves me, he has asked me to marry him, and I am sure that is why he thought I would stand by him."

"Our future relationship must now depend on the outcome of this whole affair," she said of the four-times-married Mr. Irving.

A Handful of Big Firms Gets Bulk of U.S. Arms Contracts

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Only 73 of the nation's 500 biggest corporations do a large amount of business with the Defense Department—that is, rank among the top 100 defense contractors—a new study discloses.

The survey also found that only a small handful of the nation's largest companies do as much as 25 percent of their business with the Defense Department, though there are some smaller companies that rely heavily on defense sales.

The study, relating defense sales with corporate size and other elements, was published yesterday by the Council on Economic Priorities, a research group that analyzes the United States corporate structure in such areas as pollution, minority hiring and production for defense.

An Implied Conclusion

The report drew no direct conclusions, but one was implied in a statement by its chief author, Leon Reep:

"This report illustrates clearly that small shareholders, churches, universities and 'clean' mutual funds actually do have investment alternatives. It also indicates that many leading companies survive profitably without the guaranteed market of military contracts."

A press release issued with the study said the findings "contra-

House Votes \$411-Million Drug Fight Would Set Up Special White House Office

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The House voted, 380 to 0, yesterday to authorize a \$411-million all-out assault on the nation's "drug-abuse epidemic."

The measure would tie together scattered existing government anti-drug programs under the direction of a new special action office in the White House for drug abuse prevention.

Last December the Senate authorized a \$1.8-billion, five-year program which set up a special office in the White House but also created a National Institute for Drug Abuse in the National Institutes of Health.

A House-Senate conference committee will now meet to work out a compromise bill, which Democratic Rep. Charles Stenholm, a New York City black, said should be enacted quickly because the lives of addicts are at stake.

Final House passage came after members rejected, 196 to 174, an amendment by Rep. Olin Teague, D., Texas, to exempt the Veterans' Administration from any control by the director of the new White House office.

Rep. Paul Rogers, D., Fla., told the House the nation was in the grip of a "drug-abuse epidemic" which has killed thousands of persons and caused "monumental human suffering."

He said the House proposals were preferable to the more costly Senate bill because "there are areas, usually our large cities, where the problem is of epidemic proportions. We allow special grants to target in on these areas."

Under his bill, existing community mental-health centers, eight Public Health Service hospitals and 30 FHS clinics would be used for drug-addiction treatment.

"We can have an immediate network of nearly 350 treatment centers when the bill becomes law," said Rep. Rogers, who is chairman of the House Commerce Subcommittee on Health.

Pentagon Specialist Hopeful On Volunteer Army in 1973

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Prospects for establishment of a volunteer Army by the summer of 1973, when the draft is expected to end, are improving steadily, according to Lt. Gen. George I. Forsythe.

As evidence he cited the rise in enlistment for the combat arms—infantry, artillery and armor—from 3,106 in 1970 to 25,974 in 1971.

Gen. Forsythe, the chief of staff's special assistant for the Modern Volunteer Army, said the quality of the enlistees is high.

Of the 16,078 accepted in January, against a scheduled figure of 15,000, more than 12,000 were high-school graduates.

The Army needs 20,000 enlistees a month, about 5,000 for the combat arms, in the fiscal year ending June 30. Due to budget restrictions, which will reduce the Army's overall strength to 23 divisions and 841,000 men, the number required for fiscal year 1973 will be about 200,000.

The high-school graduate, he said, finds that jobs are not available and turns to the Army, where "he can continue his education, find a challenging job and develop mentally and physically."

The new soldier's choice of unit was an important factor in attracting men to the combat arms, with 6,658 men choosing a specific unit in 1971. So was the chance to serve overseas, with 9,375 choosing Europe, 2,565 Korea and 1,330 Vietnam. Others plumped for Alaska, Hawaii and Panama.

The Army's improvement program will continue. Changes that eliminate unnecessary, irritating and unreasonable demands on the soldiers, plus focus on the challenge and rewards of "true professionalism," will go on, Gen. Forsythe said.

Apollo-16 Gets New Fuel Tank To Meet Deadline

CAPE KENNEDY, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Apollo-16's damaged fuel tank has been replaced and the spacecraft and its Saturn-5 rocket will be returned to the launch pad next Tuesday, the space agency announced.

Astronauts John Young, Thomas Mattingly and Charles Duke are scheduled for launch to the moon April 16. Tuesday's move back to the launch pad is expected to enable engineers to meet that date.

The 363-foot rocket-spacecraft combination was hauled back to the Saturn hangar last Thursday after a launch pad testing failure damaged a 15-inch fuel tank in the command module.

The spacecraft was lifted off the Saturn and moved back to the mated spacecraft operations building, where the tank was replaced over the weekend. The space agency said the moonship is being returned to the Saturn hangar today and mounted on the rocket Saturday.

U.S. Backs Bid By British Unit To Visit POWs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The State Department said yesterday that it will support any effort by Amnesty International, a British organization, to conduct an impartial inspection of prisoner-of-war camps in both North and South Vietnam.

U.S. policy has been to regard the International Committee of the Red Cross as the only organization impartial enough to make such an inspection. Frank A. Siewerts, a department officer with special responsibility for the POW problem, said that no change of policy was involved: "We would like anyone to see the prisoners in North Vietnam."

But Rep. Leslie Aspin, D., Wis., saying that Amnesty plans to resume an inspection effort launched last spring, said he was "suspicious" that Saigon, supported by the State Department, had kept the organization from visiting prison camps in the South.

Mr. Siewerts said that South Vietnam had not actually turned down Amnesty's application, but had merely asked that it be "deferred" pending the efforts of South Vietnam to repatriate prisoners from the North.

The State Department "takes the position that the Red Cross qualifies under the Geneva convention as a group that may conduct neutral international inspection of prison camps. Mr. Siewerts said that Amnesty, on the other hand, is a "political organization" whose impartiality is doubted in South Vietnam and elsewhere.

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The Negotiation Way

As a result of President Nixon's disclosure of the secret peace talks and the publication of Hanoi's nine-point plan and Washington's counter-proposal, Americans and the world for the first time can examine the real negotiating postures taken by both sides in secret, rather than public proposals framed with an eye to propaganda advantage.

The full price asked by Hanoi for the release of American prisoners is shown to include not only withdrawal of American troops but also large-scale American payment of reparations, plus American cooperation in replacing the Saigon regime with one amenable to a coalition government controlled by the Communists. Hanoi's asking price, however, is not necessarily its fallback position, which could only be expected to emerge toward the end of a long, intensive negotiation. In this sense, the six meetings last year between Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho were little more than an opening round.

Why Hanoi failed to continue the talks at this very high level can only be a matter of speculation. The most likely reason is that the approach of dry weather and a new fighting season, with American ground combat capability much reduced, has tempted the Communists to revive military action in hope of shaking Saigon's grip on South Vietnam before negotiations resume. Similarly, the probability of large-scale American air retaliation for the expected offensive may well have been the reason why the President chose this particular moment to publicize his most recent peace proposal.

For its part, the United States has taken a more flexible position than previously. Hanoi's nine points have been accepted as the basis of negotiations. In its eight-point plan and separate reconstruction offer, the United States has responded to Hanoi's proposals point by point, making it evident that seven of the nine points are clearly negotiable. On one of the two remaining sticking points—Hanoi's demand for an American aid cut-off to Saigon along with troop withdrawals—the United States has proposed to limit its economic and military aid to Saigon by agreement with Hanoi if North Vietnam would accept similar limitations.

Even on the most difficult of Hanoi's nine points, the future government of South Vietnam, American concessions have also been offered. The proposal of a coalition electoral commission, along with President Thieu's pledge to resign five months after a final agreement and one month before elections, suggests the possibility of further movement through negotiation. Apart from the timing of Thieu's resignation, Washington appears to be flexible on the powers of the electoral commission, which could in fact approach those of an interim coalition government.

Re-escalation of the ground war, followed by the almost certain step-up in the American air war, will neither end the conflict nor advance a settlement. But imaginative new proposals from Hanoi and a resumption of high-level secret talks might accomplish both.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New Malthusians

The new Malthusianism, rapidly becoming a major intellectual current in the West, fundamentally challenges traditional wisdom about the desirability of growth, progress and expansion. That challenge finds dramatic expression in "A Blueprint for Survival," just issued by a group of British ecologists. Long-term human survival on this planet, they argue, requires reversal of the trends that have dominated the earth since the Rev. Thomas Malthus first sounded his warning about population growing faster than the food supply. Under their prescription, populations must be cut, standards of living reduced, much of modern technology abandoned and the great urban concentrations of humanity replaced with a multitude of small communities. The goal would be a stable society and an economy which could persist indefinitely in equilibrium with the earth's resources.

For Britain, to take a specific example, the "blueprint" entails reducing the population by 50 per cent or more over the next two centuries. The private automobile would vanish, and so would many of the common household appliances. Agriculture would have to be pursued without most synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals that have produced the last century's enormous increase in food supply and in farm labor productivity. Every possible natural resource would have to be recycled to minimize new production from virgin raw materials. And London—to say nothing of New York and other of the world's great

cities—would have to be broken up because of the intolerable long-run burden they impose on the environment.

Is such a program practical? Can politicians, for example, be expected to campaign on slogans of "Down With Children," "No Automobiles in Any Garage," or "Only One Quarter of a Chicken in Every Pot"? And if one or more industrially advanced nations were willing to embark on such a program, could its course be long maintained if the people making the needed sacrifices saw that other nations were both expanding their numbers and raising their living standards?

Even within a single nation, could such a program be initiated without setting off bitter struggles about the degree of sacrifice to be demanded of different groups? The current bickering in this country over the minor dislocations caused by wage and price controls provides basis for pessimism. Nevertheless, there may still be time—but not much—to face up to the reality that a finite earth has finite resources and therefore cannot be subjected to endlessly escalating demands and drains.

If man will not take the needed measures rationally and in good time to adjust his requirements to the planet's capabilities, then modern civilization will prove impossible to sustain. Sooner or later, in that case, the necessary readjustments will be accomplished by wars, famines and other catastrophes far crueler than even the most extreme sacrifices envisioned by the "blueprint" of the new Malthusians.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Crisis in Ulster

The increase of the number of British troops (in Northern Ireland) has not succeeded in breaking the IRA's resistance. Violence has increased as has the IRA's support. The cancellation of internment decision and the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland begins to seem the only means which might pacify heated tempers. It is possible even these actions would not be sufficient to completely stop the violence but they might reduce the support of violence.

—From Suomen Sosialidemokratia (Helsinki).

Sadat in Moscow

A perplexed President Sadat has gone to Moscow to seek guidance and help from his Russian hosts. As in October, when the Egyptian leader last rushed to Russia for talks with the Kremlin leadership, he is faced with the dilemma of making war or peace with Israel without being able to do either effectively. The big difference between then and now is that 1971—"the year of destiny" in which the issue was to be resolved one way or another—has now passed. With it has gone President Sadat's deadline.

Once again the Kremlin leaders are expected to restrain President Sadat. It can

be assumed that the Russians will not stand in the way of renewed efforts to start exchanges between Egypt and Israel under the auspices of the UN's Gunnar Jarring. The Soviet Union is known to be anxious for a reopening of the Suez Canal, as long as the United States does not get any credit.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Leaving Bhutto to Stew

President Bhutto is being blamed for stalking out of the Commonwealth, but, dispassionately, his plight is great and his options are severely limited. Having sensibly declined to break off relations with major powers, he had only the Commonwealth available for moderately meaningless gestures.

When Mr. Bhutto moved, precipitately, to the presidential mansion he acted fast and fairly. He began meaningful internal reform. He set Sheikh Mujib free, without haggling. He did not attempt to wreck Bangladesh (and India's stewardship of it) by personal blackmail. Yet what has been the Indian response? Has Mrs. Gandhi shown any willingness to discuss rapid repatriation of the tens of thousands of Pakistani soldiers she holds prisoner? Has there been any Indian policy but leaving Bhutto to stew in someone else's juice?

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 5, 1897

PARIS.—Many French Admirals think that the French navy should be strengthened by the addition of swift auxiliary cruisers. But this is not wise for it should be remembered that with each addition to the naval strength of France, or Russia, or Germany, England's traditional policy requires her to "go one better." Will the already overwhelming military and naval budgets of the leading powers of Europe ever reach their limits?

Fifty Years Ago

February 5, 1922

PARIS.—Mme Sarah Bernhardt will preside at a great moving picture celebration to be held in New York on the occasion of an anniversary of the introduction of the movies. A telegram from leading American movie actors and actresses was sent to the French actress asking her to preside at the ceremonies. The telegram read: "This invitation is addressed to you because you are the first great artist who lent the aid of her genius to the new field."



The Muskie-Rogers Wrangle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is apparently going to allow the members of his cabinet to get deeply involved in the controversies of the Presidential election campaign, and this raises some obvious difficulties and dangers.

Particularly in the field of foreign and defense policy, the United States is entering upon a year of historic and delicate diplomatic negotiations, in which consultation and cooperation between the Republican executive and the Democratic Congress are essential.

The Vietnam peace negotiations, the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union, the President's dramatic but difficult effort to reach a new understanding with China, the world monetary and trade negotiations—all these, and more, suggest that the nation is now approaching a period of unusual diplomatic and political activity at one and the same time.

Honest Differences

Probably it won't be possible to keep the simple arguments and challenges of the election from interfering with the administration's negotiations. After all, there are honest and honest differences between the candidates and the parties over the best terms of peace and trade, and the allocation of limited resources to the competing claims of military security abroad and civil order and social security at home. This is really what the Presidential campaign is all about.

This is not, however, a new problem. In every Presidential election since 1944, when President Roosevelt and Tom Dewey, the Republican nominee, brought John Foster Dulles to Washington to try to reconcile the conflicts between Presidential politics and foreign policy, Presidents have recognized the dangers of sending their principal cabinet officers, and particularly the secretaries of state and defense, into the election battle.

Pugnacious Men

George Marshall would not allow himself to be engaged in Presidential political discussion, let alone argument, when he was at the State Department. Even Dean Acheson and Dulles, who were pugnacious, partisan men, avoided open political debate with the President. After all, the opposition party, and Dean Rusk, who revered Marshall, managed to keep out of the campaign dog-fights over foreign policy, even when Lyndon Johnson, no easy taskmaster or nonpartisan philosopher, often goaded him into the election pit.

All this dreary history is recalled here, because, earlier than might have been expected, we now have Secretary of State Rogers engaged in a front-page argument with Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine over the administration's and Muskie's conflicting views over how to end the war in Vietnam.

There is plenty of room for sincere argument, but the narrow point here is why this has to be Rogers' argument. Why get the principal member of the cabinet, and the State Department, involved in a political alley fight with Muskie and the Senate, which has to approve Nixon's and Rogers' foreign policy compromise on Vietnam, trade, arms and money?

It is easy to understand the President's foreign and political problems. He has put forward and publicized a compromise plan for ending the Vietnam war. He wants the enemy to agree to a

cease-fire, the neutralization of Indochina, and an election process which he knows the enemy will not accept.

Muskie says publicly this will not work, and suggests a simple formula for getting out of Vietnam: Let the enemy agree to release all prisoners of war and guarantee the safety of the American expeditionary force as it withdraws. Whereupon, he is attacked by the secretary of state for interfering with the administration's negotiations and, what is more serious, with making an "inappropriate" speech which is "harmful" to the national interest.

Serious Charge

That is a serious charge, the implication of which is that Nixon and Rogers have the answer to the "national interest" and Muskie should support them, even if he thinks the "national interest" would be better served by his own plan.

Well, who knows who is right? Both sides have an argument, but Marshall, Dulles, Acheson and Rusk are probably right: The Presidential campaign argument should not be the work of the secretary of state.

It should be left to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, or to Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, or even to the President himself, who is the leader of the Republican party.

But not to the secretary of state. He has to conduct the foreign policy of the nation, and

Letters

A Grudge?

I feel someone should protest against Waverley Root's review of my book, "The Road of Italy" (CET, Feb. 3). It seems unduly severe for a book so well printed (except that the semicolons are hard to distinguish from commas, which is unfortunate) as Mr. Root's more semi-cosmopolitan than anyone since Thomas Babington Macaulay. Are you sure your reviewer does not have a personal grudge against the author?

WAVERTLEY ROOT.

Gresham's Law

C.L. Sulzberger is right (CET, Jan. 28) to urge reform of American methods of representation abroad, although our confusion of purpose is greater than any reform of method alone can cure. But Sulzberger is too hasty when he repeats, nay, reverses, Gresham's Law. He says that "in diplomacy, as in monetary affairs, only the good money drives out the bad." Alas, in diplomacy, as in currency, the law which Gresham stated four centuries ago still holds, that the bad drives out the good.

VAL E. LORWIN.

Wassenaar, Netherlands.
Editor's note: Mr. Sulzberger corrected his statement of Gresham's Law in time for the second edition. Our apologies to him and to our readers for not spotting it ourselves.

Piero Sanavio

From Rome:

Moves Afoot to Avoid Vote on Italian Divorce

ROME.—The conclusion of Italy's present political crisis is not yet within sight; political parties are still unable to reach an agreement on the problem of divorce, and on the advisability of a popular referendum to confirm or repeal it. The law on divorce is barely one year old. It has always been opposed by the Vatican, whose weight on Italy's internal affairs is still quite significant, as well as by the majority party, the Christian Democracy. Divorce is also opposed by the neo-Fascist MSI (Italian Social Movement), whose leader, Giorgio Almirante, is the happy legal husband of two wives. After the divorce law was approved in November, 1970, a Catholic extremist, Gabriele Lombardi, immediately got busy, with the help of the Papal Curia, to have it repealed. In a few months he convinced the necessary number of citizens to sign a petition asking the government, on the basis of the constitution, to organize a popular referendum on the matter. At first, Christian Democrats used the threat of the referendum to cow their partners in the Center-Left coalition into making a series of concessions on minor political points. Now, Christian Democrats themselves are afraid of the referendum, as their party has more urgent problems. They fear that a national confrontation on divorce might help the coming into being of a second Catholic party, whose existence would break the Christian Democrats in two. As a matter of fact, Catholic extremists have been unhappy for years over their party's participation in the center-left coalition, and in its endorsement of long overdue, though largely watered down, social reforms. Together with ultra-rightist groups, they dream now of being able to form the great party of the national right.

In last year's municipal elections, held in southern and central Italy, Christian Democrats lost many votes to MSI. Catholic leaders are well aware that if the north had voted as well, the loss of votes to MSI would have been greater. They want now to recuperate their right-wing voters. For this reason, they have in recent months moved their own party progressively to the right. They know that the main body of Catholic left-wing groups will never secede. In spite of their revolutionary declarations, left-wing Catholics are in fact quite faithful both to the party and to the Vatican.

Rumors maintain that some sort of an agreement exists, or has existed between Christian Democrats and MSI. It seems that last December, after long negotiations, the two parties' representatives gave their 42 votes over to the Christian Democratic presidential candidate who, without their help, could not have been elected. What will MSI obtain in exchange for its kindness? Christian Democrats now want political elections to be moved up from next year to this spring; this may help the right-wing to seat eight to ten new representatives in the parliament. Thursday both the Communists and the MSI asked for new elections as a solution to the current crisis.

The real problem at stake, however, is always that of the referendum on divorce. It is connected with the adoption in 1947 of article No. 2 of the constitution, that ratified the Fascist concordat between church and state. In 1947, article No. 2 was the support of the Communists, who are always ready to accept any compromise in order to lock their way into the sanctum of power. The Vatican's opposition to divorce, and its backing of the referendum, is moderately conservative. The fear that divorce might be a step toward the dissolution of the concordat. For all his passion for abstract art, the Pope has a most concrete grasp on Italy. He knows quite well that this nation is the church's last colony, and does not want to lose it. He occasionally even allows Christian Democrats to flirt with the Communists. Conversations that may lead to an agreement between the two parties (also on the matter of divorce) were started last year by Communist Vice-Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, one of whose relatives is a prominent Catholic politician. The present law on divorce foresees the dissolution of marriage after a trial separation of three years. Two spouses have been de facto separated for 5 years; have obtained a divorce in a foreign country; or one of them is in jail for incest, homicide and the like. In order to avoid the referendum (and as a result of the conversations that have been held between Berlinguer and his Catholic relatives), a left-wing senator has recently introduced a bill project that modifies in a substantial way the existing divorce law and makes important concessions to the Catholics.

Moving Right

Left-wing parties, that backed the new law, fear that the referendum might be used by Vatican-prodded Christian Democrats as a tool to move the political axis of the country further to the right. The new project has not been accepted by the Christian Democratic party. Its leaders want the divorce law to be completely emasculated. They demand the complete abolition of judges in matters of divorce to be limited by that of ecclesiastical authorities. They want Catholic and non-Catholic marriages to be dealt with in two separate ways, as if Catholic and non-Catholic Italians were citizens of two different states. They want judges to have the power not to grant divorces in families with children under 14 years of age. Still, Christian Democrats oppose the referendum. It is a complicated game of chess whose purpose is to create enough confusion to let everything remain unchanged. This is customary in Italy, where politics is a kind of paralytic activity, ruled by the same old, same old secret societies. The principles of effective popular participation in things political, and of political representation, are still unknown. 25 years of Fascism and 10 centuries of papal presence have left an indelible mark on the country. The decision to advance the elections will not be reached immediately. For the sake of form, a series of waste steps has first to be performed. The smoke screen of political consultations has to continue for at least a week. Then, in order to give the nation the illusion of stability, a right-wing Christian Democrat will form the new government. Very likely, it will be composed only of Christian Democratic ministers. After that, parliament will be dissolved and the people will go to the polls. No political change whatsoever will come out of the elections: except that the referendum will be postponed for a year or two. In a year or two the apparatus of the Christian Democratic party will move its political alliances further to the right, thus absorbing in its fold ultra-Catholic dissidents. Fully only speaking the country, new crises will be back where it was in 1948.

Mrs. Meir's Triple Triumph Over Rogers, Sadat, Moscow

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Hidden behind the facade of successful talks between the United States and Israel to establish ground rules for indirect Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on opening the Suez Canal is the fact that Israel has now achieved a momentous diplomatic triumph over three potent foes: the U.S. State Department, the Soviet Union and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Playing for extremely high stakes with extreme boldness, Israeli Premier Golda Meir has—in her most conspicuous success—throttled down the dominant role of Secretary of State William P. Rogers. The important action on the Middle East, so long the special preserve of the State Department in the Nixon administration, has now moved into the White House, where Israel has always had a special political relationship.

But the two other Israeli victories—over Sadat and Moscow—are scarcely less imposing. In short, by thwarting three years of all-out effort by Rogers and his State Department aides to compel Israel to withdraw from Arab lands captured in the 1967 war, Mrs. Meir has gravely disrupted relations between Cairo and Moscow. Both are heavy losers.

Thus, during his first year in power as the successor to the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Sadat gambled heavily on the United States would "deliver" an agreement by Israel to withdraw from the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula. Israel withdrawal is regarded by Rogers as the essential first step toward a durable peace in the embattled Middle East.

Accordingly, Sadat built his early prestige as Egypt's new ruler by agreeing each step of the way to Rogers' unfolding peace plan (a plan attacked in Israel as tailored to Cairo's measurements).

In accepting the Rogers plan, Sadat repeatedly proclaimed his willingness to drastically reduce Soviet influence and arms in Egypt when the plan took effect. His pro-U.S. signals began to antagonize the Soviet Union months ago. As a result, Moscow no longer regards Sadat as a reliable ally, in the opinion of Middle East experts here.

Sadat's current visit in Moscow underscores this estrangement. Confronted not only by the failure of the Rogers peace plan but also by a new, long-range U.S.-Israeli arms agreement (help for Israel's own weapons industries and new deliveries of the F-4 Phantom), Sadat went to Moscow against a backdrop of growing trouble at home.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairman: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Editor: Murray M. Weiss
George W. Baker, Managing Editor; Ray Yerge, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris-8, France. Tel.: 22-22-00. Telex: 33-90. La Direction de la publication: Paris; Calcutta; Madrid, Paris.

Britain Vetoes Resolution By UN Council on Rhodesia

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Britain tonight vetoed a Security Council resolution asking the British government not to implement its proposed Rhodesia settlement.

It was Britain's fifth veto on the Rhodesia question. Guinea, India, Somalia, the Sudan, Argentina, Panama, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and China voted for the resolution while the United States, France,

Italy, Belgium and Japan abstained.

The resolution, the key goal of the council's special weeklong debate here on African problems, would have condemned recent killings and arrests connected with riots by Africans protesting the settlement.

It would have urged Britain "to desist from implementing the settlement proposals."

Constitutional Conference

The resolution urged Britain to convene a constitutional conference, including African representatives, and called on UN members to take more stringent measures in carrying out economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Both China and the Soviet Union backed the resolution although they said they had wanted a stronger version.

Addressing the council tonight immediately before the vote, British Ambassador Sir Colin Crowe said he had offered compromise proposals to the sponsors—the three African members of the council—but these had been rejected.

"My government cannot accept a directive to change their policy while it is in process of being worked out," Sir Colin said.

Earlier tonight, the Security Council asked Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to begin contacts with South Africa aimed at obtaining self-determination and independence for South-West Africa, known in the UN as Namibia.

Fourteen members of the 15-nation council voted for the proposal, which became the first resolution adopted by the council in its special session here.

Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua, calling this Argentine-sponsored resolution "a retrogression," announced his non-participation in the vote, a rare event in the council though common practice in the General Assembly.

The council went on to approve a resolution which called on South Africa "to withdraw immediately its police and military forces as well as its civilian personnel" from South-West Africa.

The second resolution, sponsored by Guinea, Somalia, Sudan and Yugoslavia, received the votes of all members except Britain and France, which have always had reservations about the General Assembly's 1966 decision to terminate South Africa's mandate to rule South-West Africa.

The resolution strongly condemned the South African refusal to comply with assembly and council resolutions on the subject and reaffirmed that the "continued occupation" of the South-West Africans was "illegal and detrimental to the interests" of the people of the territory.

The council also condemned the "recent repressive measures" against African miners from Duinaband who have been striking against the contract labor system, and called on all states whose nationals and corporations operate in the territory to use all available means to ensure that their employment practices conform to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In the final vote of its special session here, the Security Council called on Portugal to recognize immediately the right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea to self-determination and independence.

The vote was nine to zero with six abstentions.

Those abstaining were the United States, Britain, France, Argentina, Belgium and Italy.

Nationalist to London

SALISBURY, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa left Salisbury for London today to gather international support for his African nationalist campaign to reject Britain's Rhodesia independence settlement.

He will address a rally in Trafalgar Square Sunday, Feb. 13, and is scheduled to hold a press conference at the House of Commons next Monday.

U.S. Envoy Rush Makes Farewell Visit to E. Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 4 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush, confirmed by the Senate yesterday as the new assistant secretary of defense, drove into East Berlin today to play a farewell visit to the Soviet ambassador to East Germany before going to Washington.

His East Berlin host was Mikhail Yefremov, who like Mr. Rush, as ambassador, is a high commissioner for German affairs.

Mr. Rush's talk with Mr. Yefremov provided an opportunity for sounding out the latest Russian thinking on when the Berlin pact on eased access will be enacted and on mutual and balanced troop reductions in Central Europe, primarily divided Germany.

At the Pentagon, Mr. Rush replaces David Packard, who resigned. There was speculation in diplomatic circles in Berlin that Mr. Rush will move up to the No. 1 job in the Pentagon, as defense secretary, if President Nixon's administration returns to office after the November election. The present secretary, Melvin Laird, has stated repeatedly that four years in the job is enough for him.

Mr. Rush, 62, once taught Mr. Nixon in Duke University Law School. He also is a former president of Union Carbide.



WITH THE GREATEST OF EASE—When a kite and a motorboat pulls the kite, then you really have an authentic flying trapeze. And if the daring young man and his wife perform all kinds of marvelous acrobatic stunts, especially at 90 feet in the air, it is certainly easy to understand the thrilled reactions of the viewers in Sydney, Australia.

Obituaries

Conductor Howard Barlow; Headed 'Voice of Firestone'

BETHEL, Conn., Feb. 4 (AP).—Howard Barlow, 80, the "Voice of Firestone" on radio and television from 1948 to 1961, died Monday night.

Death was apparently the result of a heart attack.

Mr. Barlow began his career in 1919 as a popular symphony conductor on CBS and continued in the 1920s and 1930s as the network's first musical director.

Although Mr. Barlow had been well-known on radio since the 1920s, his nationwide fame dated from 1948, when he became conductor of the 44-piece Firestone Orchestra on NBC and later on ABC radio and television.

He began his musical career as a boy soprano in his birthplace of Plain City, Ohio. He later won a graduate scholarship in music at Columbia University in 1915.

After serving as an infantry sergeant in World War I, Mr. Barlow returned to his musical career in 1919, conducting a festival in Peterboro, N.H., for Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the composer.

In 1923, Mr. Barlow formed the American National Orchestra, employing only native-born Americans, but the unit was short-lived. He then joined CBS.

Dr. Richard H. Shryock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—Dr. Richard Harrison Shryock, 78, noted medical historian and

original member of the National Portrait Gallery Commission, died Sunday while vacationing in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. A resident of Bryn Mawr, Pa., he had been ill for more than a year.

Dr. Shryock, whose book, "Development of Modern Medicine," was a standard text, was formerly director of the Institute of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. He studied medicine as a historian and a biologist, particularly with an eye to the trends that influenced medicine in this country, and he had written a dozen books and a number of articles.

He was professor emeritus at the University of Pennsylvania, where he returned to teach history after leaving Johns Hopkins in 1958, and had also served as librarian of the American Philosophical Society until his retirement in 1965.

French Ministry Admits Goof on 'Freebie' Phones

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The French Postal Ministry admitted today that it was a technical error on its part that permitted 10-cent direct-dialing telephone calls around the world from three Paris telephone booths on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées.

Thus it will be the French taxpayer and not the Publicis Drugstore, where the phones were located, that will foot the bill for the calls that Americans and Europeans made, using an ordinary 50-centime token, for at least four months.

The ministry explained that the error occurred when some lines of the Elysées telephone exchange were shifted to a new exchange. In the delicate, detailed work involved, the three lines should have been connected to restricted-service equipment, but were not.

Some questions remained, however. Were only three lines faultily hooked up? Who was the first person to whom it occurred to put a token in the box and try telephoning Berlin or New York?

Agnew Prefers Boy Scouts to 'Dilettantes'

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Vice-President Agnew would not trade all the environmental "dilettantes" in the country for one level-headed, serious-minded Boy Scout.

Mr. Agnew told the Boy Scouts' annual dawn patrol breakfast here yesterday that their group had been practicing ecology for years and in a single day last year collected a million tons of litter from parks and public areas.

"As an American vitally interested in the environment," Mr. Agnew said, "I wouldn't trade you one level-headed, serious-minded, service-oriented Boy Scout for all the publicity-seeking environmental dilettantes the news media can dig up between now and Halloween."

France to Limit Foreign Workers

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—The French government is planning to introduce measures designed to limit the immigration of foreign workers in a bid to check unemployment, which now totals about 500,000.

Under the plan, unveiled by Labor Minister Joseph Fontanet, priority will have to be given to Frenchmen or to foreigners already residing in the country.

Mr. Fontanet said there were 3.3 million foreigners in France at the end of 1971, including 1.6 million workers, of whom 1.5 million were employed, representing 7 percent of the employed population. France has concluded agreements with Algeria and Portugal aimed at reducing the number of new migrants from those countries.

1 Dies, Many Flee Ancona Earthquakes

8 Tremors Shake Adriatic Port City

ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Eight earthquakes and several smaller tremors shook this Adriatic port of 100,000 today, sending thousands of its inhabitants fleeing to the countryside.

A 51-year-old schoolteacher died of a heart attack while running from his home and authorities said several other persons were injured.

Ancona officials announced they were prepared to evacuate residents in buses parked in main streets and squares, but thousands fled by foot and car. The city was described as semi-deserted at noon. Tents, parked buses and trains were used as shelters.

At least 150 buildings were damaged by the quakes, one of which lasted seven seconds and registered eight on the 12-point Mercalli scale.

Authorities ordered the Ancona jail emptied after prisoners threw themselves against bars in efforts to escape. The prisoners were taken to other jails outside Ancona.

At the nearby town of Falconara, one of a dozen that also felt the shock, officials ordered all buildings in the main square evacuated. All stores and shops remained closed.

The first quake struck Ancona, about 130 miles northeast of Rome, at 3:42 a.m. The last tremor was recorded at 7:40 p.m.

The same area has been shaken by earthquakes twice before in the past 10 days. Earlier, more than 2,000 persons crowded into the Ancona soccer stadium for protection.

The Faenza observatory said the center of the latest tremors apparently was in the Adriatic, but that their force was reduced by the time they reached the coast.

The tremors today were felt as far away from Ancona as Perugia, but officials said there was no damage there.

Rome Hospital Fire Leaves 1 Dead, 14 Hurt

ROME, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—An 82-year-old man died of a heart attack and 14 people were injured, mostly by jumping out of windows, as flames swept a waiting room in a Rome hospital early today.

Firemen managed to contain the blaze and only 30 of the 250 patients in the San Vincenzo Clinic had to be moved to other hospitals. A nurse broke both legs when she jumped from a window on the second floor.

A Minute Is 100 Seconds

The Vajda system of time has 100 new seconds in a new minute, 100 new minutes in a new hour, 20 new hours in a day.

Five of the 20 new-hour days would make up an Atmer—Mr. Vajda's name for the five-day week. The name is an acronym for Atckay, Tapday, Middleday, Edday and Restday.

"People would work a 40-hour week just as they do now but work an equivalent of our present 10 hours a day for four days," explained the professor. "Many companies are going to the four-day work week with long three-day weekends. I propose that after four days of work there

Swiss Probing Firm Advertising It Can Smuggle E. Germans Out

ZURICH, Feb. 4 (AP).—A Swiss export-import company that deals in elephant feet and other exotic souvenirs—and offers to smuggle refugees out of East Germany at a minimum fee of \$7,000—was today being investigated by Swiss authorities.

The probe was touched off after the company, Caropa A.G. of Zurich, advertised in West German newspapers as a "Swiss enterprise with worldwide relations" that could help solve "problems connected with people in East Germany."

A spokesman for Caropa told newsmen that the company had offered to arrange escapes of East Germans to West Germany or Austrian territory.

He said Caropa could make the offer because it was in touch with an "internationally active organization" which was smuggling people out of East Germany and other Communist countries. He would not identify the organization.

Contract clauses decline any liability "from possible injury or damage" resulting from the flight for "persons or property," the spokesman said.

Zurich district attorney investigators seized several Caropa files, including two contracts in a search of the company's offices.

The company spokesman said that up to now, Caropa had signed up only three clients in West Germany.

New Idea for a Work Calendar

14 Six-Day Holidays a Year Plus Your Regular Vacation?

By Charles Hillinger

LAWDALE, Calif., Feb. 4.—How would you like 14 six-day holidays each year, plus your regular vacation?

If physicist Geza Vajda, 73, had his way, such a schedule would be followed throughout the world.

Mr. Vajda has created a calendar consisting of 73 five-day weeks, made up of 14 five-day weeks and a 15th month of three five-day weeks plus an extra day each leap year.

The retired Hungarian professor and inventor has had printed 1,000 copies of his calendar and a brief booklet explaining how it works.

"I am going to mail the calendars and booklets to universities, scientific organizations and government agencies," said Mr. Vajda, who lives with his wife in a modest home here in suburban Los Angeles.

"This is the perfect calendar," he said. "I have been working on it since 1946."

A Minute Is 100 Seconds

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"People would work a 40-hour week just as they do now but work an equivalent of our present 10 hours a day for four days," explained the professor. "Many companies are going to the four-day work week with long three-day weekends. I propose that after four days of work there

be one rest day. After four five-day weeks, the fifth Atmer be work free, in other words a six-day holiday following every 19 days.

"There would be 14 of these six-day holidays during the year—plus regular paid vacations as we now have. Workers would not be paid for the rest periods, just for their regular vacations," Mr. Vajda's year would begin each March 21, the spring equinox.

Prof. Vajda taught space physics at the University of California at Los Angeles for 10 years. He asserts the calendar is in tune with space and nuclear physics.

"It is a much simpler way of keeping track of time—the minutes, hours, days and weeks," he said.

"Employers and employees are looking for solutions as to how to arrange the four-day work week. Should plants be idle for three days out of seven?"

"Under my system, the fifth Atmer or rest week in each new month would vary among employees. Not all would have the same rest week. It would be staggered throughout a company."

"This would result in the hiring of 20 percent more employees to work the Atmers others are spending relaxing."

He said people work an average of 263 days a year now. They would work 238 days a year under his plan.

"But because the work day would be longer," continued the professor, "people would actually work 244.8 hours more in a year's time. They would have more days off, however—and earn more money."

Each airline will make the three-hour trip twice weekly.

Zambia Bans Opposition, Seizes Head

Kaunda Cracks Down On Boyhood Friend

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda today outlawed Zambia's five-month-old opposition United Progressive party and ordered the detention without trial of 123 of its leaders.

Among those seized in a dawn roundup this morning was the party chief, Simon Kapwepwe, 49, a boyhood playmate of the president and a former vice-president of Zambia.

Mr. Kaunda announced the crackdown in a nationwide broadcast to the four million Zambians at breakfast time.

"Violence and Destruction"

The 49-year-old president, who has ruled the landlocked central African country since independence from Britain in 1964, said the Progressive party had been "bent on violence and destruction."

He added, "The forces of law and order are on the alert."

Mr. Kapwepwe, a father of eight, was awakened at two o'clock this morning by police who began to search his home in the exclusive Lusaka suburb of Woodlands.

At about five o'clock the tall, bearded politician was driven away, his wife, Mrs. Chitufya Kapwepwe, said, adding "He's in politics. One must expect this."

Country Calm

First reports indicated that the country had reacted calmly to the president's move, which Western diplomats thought not wholly unexpected.

It follows minor acts of violence in which gasoline bombs have been thrown and people beaten and also—Mr. Kaunda alleged today—threats on the lives of national leaders.

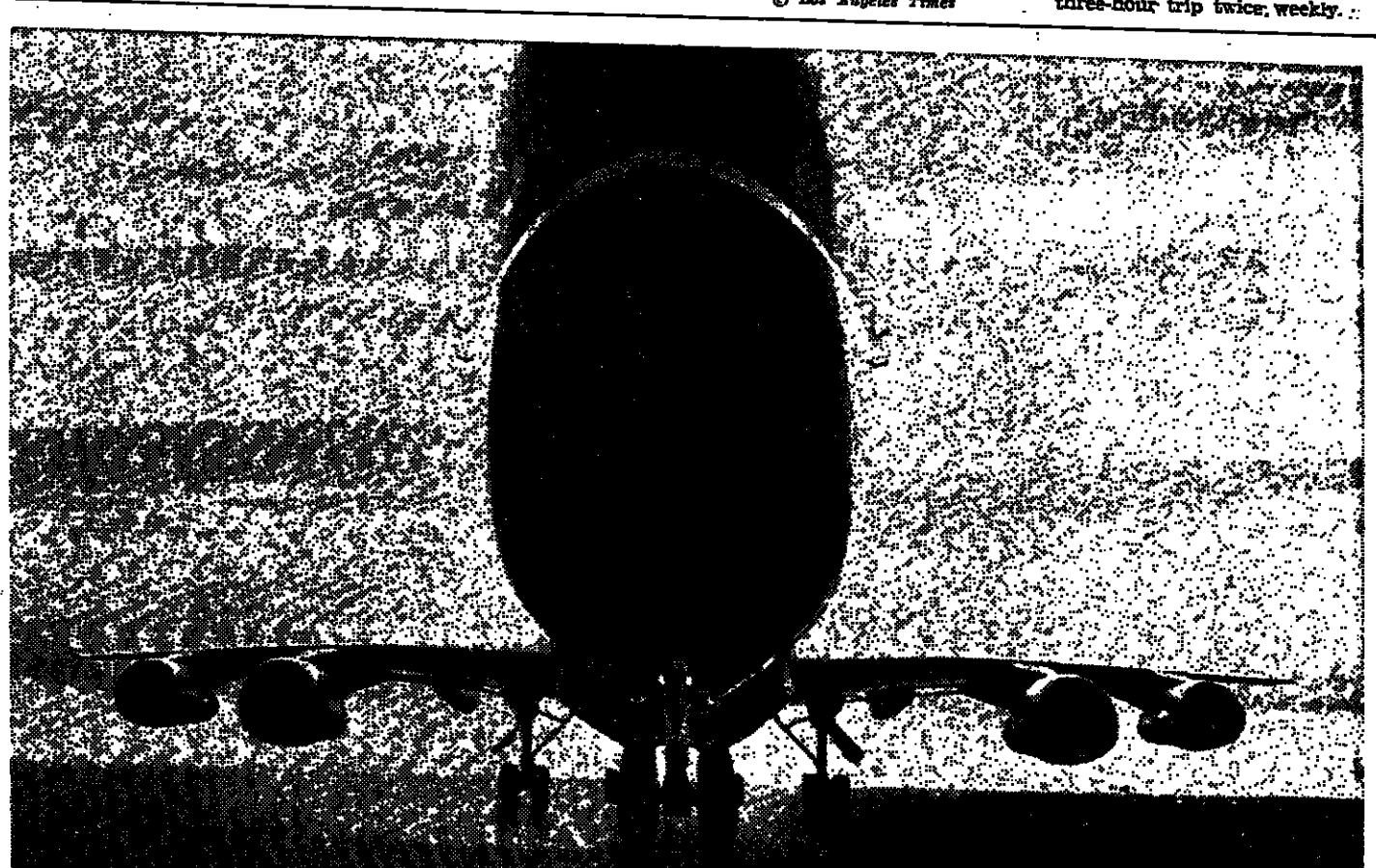
Three weeks ago Mr. Kapwepwe was himself attacked in a Lusaka street, a few hours after taking the seat in the 110-place National Assembly which he had won in a by-election in December.

Moscow-Frankfurt Air Route Is Opened

FRANKFURT, Feb. 4 (AP).—Regular air traffic between Moscow and Frankfurt was inaugurated today with the arrival here of an Aeroflot plane.

The Ilushin-62, carrying a special complement of Aeroflot personnel and Soviet and German journalists, arrived here 20 minutes early. Tomorrow West Germany's Lufthansa airline will make its maiden Frankfurt-Moscow run with a Boeing-727.

Each airline will make the three-hour trip twice weekly.



An airline should be big enough to have 747's

—and small enough to pamper you.

Most airlines come in two sizes. Big and impersonal. Or small and provincial.

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2 Accidents Kill 53 in Nigeria Roads

LAGOS, Feb. 4 (AP).—Nigerian police reported today that 37 people died and five were seriously hurt when their truck somersaulted and burst into flames near Kano yesterday.

Police are still seeking the driver, who reportedly died after the accident.

Another 16 people died Wednesday when a minibus and a truck crashed between Kaduna and Zaria in North Central State, the police revealed.

Payment Asked For U.S. Mines at Chile Debt Talks

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The United States has raised the problem of compensation for nationalized U.S. mining interests in Chile at an international conference on Chile's large external debt conference slated today.

They said John R. Petty, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury, raised the issue yesterday when the 16-nation conference started reviewing Chile's demand for a rescheduling of part of its foreign-debt payments, the sources said.

Mr. Petty did so shortly after Chilean Foreign Minister Ciriaco Almeyda, in a detailed review of Chile's economic recovery program, asked for a suspension of reimbursements scheduled for the period of time from Nov. 9, 1971, to Dec. 31, 1974.

The American delegate to the conference did not, however, make formal settlement of the nationalization issue a sine qua non for approval of Chile's demand, the sources said.

The United States is by far the largest creditor of Chile, which is asking for permission to defer payments on about one third of its \$3.9-billion external debt.

FASHION

The Sweater Girls of 1972

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Women buy a sweater these days the way they buy a new lipstick: to raise their morale.

Since Sonia Rykiel, a decade or so ago, first focused on sweaters, she has turned what used to be a boring, pedestrian piece of clothing into a hot fashion item. Miss Rykiel can be credited for creating the poorish old look. She made the first

skin-tight sweaters much to the dismay of manufacturers whom she practically hit over the head to get them to accept 12-year-old measurements.

More recently, Kenzo, of Japan, swung things in the other direction by launching wide, Japanese kimono sleeves—a far-reaching style that is now affecting the whole fashion industry.

Emmanuelle Khanh has also turned her designing talent and her unmistakable sense of humor

to sweaters (for Bistrot du Tri-cot). One of the most liberated designers in the business, she has wild patchworks, clashing colors and happily naive patterns. One sweater is nothing but beige lambswool but it has two ladybugs on the chest plus another one wandering up the sleeve. Silly as it may sound, the ladybugs give the sweater a whole new dimension.

Worth Watching

Jean Ryckter is one of the lesser-known names but well worth watching. In five years, the firm has, quipped its business, Ryckter used to be a deadpan, wholesale sweater house until Jean Ryckter's son, Gérard, took over. Gérard, who studied economics and politics, is a nice young man with wavy blond hair and sweet myopic eyes behind tortoise-rim glasses. He is so exceedingly shy that he once thought of hiring a professional actor when asked to speak on the French radio.

But the lamb turns into a lion when it comes to the business which he knows inside out. The technical part, that is, Mr. Ryckter consults with Dany Huitinger, a talented designer who also works for Courrèges sportswear, for the creative part of the business. Courrèges, by the way, is making a killing with his knits (ribbed, with those famous two Cs).

Mr. Ryckter's first move on joining the family firm was to buy 12 ultra modern and elaborate knitting machines. He spends days figuring out new stitches and textures. "In five years," he said, "we have developed every possible stitch in the business: braid, jacquard, lace, and also cloth imitations." One of his spring sweaters looks as if it were made of cloth for blue-jeans, a technique, Mr. Ryckter said, that has not been used since the '30s. He even has flannel-like knits, obtained by washing and boiling the yarn. Now, he is experimenting with crocheted lace upon lace, an idea



Emmanuelle Khanh's pullover.

he picked up from an old-fashioned tablecloth.

Latest Fads

Style-wise, the Ryckter collections have kept scoring on all the latest fads: pop, kitsch and last season's fruit phase which meant stylized little trees or red apples on a striped background. This season, Ryckter is right up there again with a mixture of stripes and dots, an artistic and old face look, gingham patterns and bright colors.

Today's sweaters are exciting, Mr. Ryckter explained, because they have become technical miracles. Whereas the old-fashioned sweaters were cut with a dumb hand and too often finished with that ugly zipper or buttons in the back, today's

sweaters, no matter how complicated they may be, come in one piece. Although the tight-fitting sweaters have been a huge success, they are now on their way out. The newest ones have flirty, wide balloon sleeves and a short, blousy body. Mr. Ryckter said that when fashion runs to pants, sweaters tend to be shorter because they are worn over the pants. When skirts are in style, sweaters become thinner and longer because they go underneath. Right now, he said, we are still in a pants phase.

Although Mr. Ryckter likes to follow fairly sober lines, he also has some wild numbers. One is a reproduction of the American flag. "That one sold very well," he said "and everywhere—except in the United States."

LONDON THEATER

A World Where Nothing Is Fixed

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—In two weeks, we have had a couple of remarkable plays, both concerned with the contemporary disappearance of absolute moral standards but having nothing else in common but quality. At the Royal Court, E. C. Whitehead's "Alpha Beta" showed how social conditioning and conformity could do irreparable damage to a married couple. They were trapped by their emotional belief in standards that were, at best, irrelevant to their way of life.

Tom Stoppard, in his extraordinary funny comedy "Jumpers," a National Theatre production at the Old Vic, depicts a world where nothing is fixed, where every point of view seems to have equal validity. The effect on his characters is just as crippling. They, too, are trapped.

It is a future world: Capt. Scott has just abandoned his companion Oates on the moon, the archbishop of Canterbury has doubts about God, the ruling political party veers towards totalitarianism, and the police are bone-headed and heavy-footed. Which is to say, it is a world only slightly askew from our own. Their traumatic event, as ours is, an astronaut walking on the moon, the final realization that man is not at the center of the universe.

Couple

Mr. Stoppard, also, deals with a married couple: Dottie (Diana Rigg), a musical comedy star who has retired into neurosis because she cannot adapt her beliefs to the changing times, and George (Michael Hordern), a philosopher who clings tenaciously to a faith in God and goodness even though he can advance no intellectual justification for such attitudes. He is the sort of man who begins a lecture by saying: "Secondly," and conducts a passionate self-defeating argument in defense of his convictions.

Miss Rigg and Mr. Hordern give superb performances. Mr. Hordern, indeed, thrusting his hands deep into his pockets and taking off on an ape-like lunge, screwing up his face as if he had just sucked on a lemon as he realizes that he has blundered down another philosophical cul-de-sac, is giving the best performance of his distinguished career.

Mr. Stoppard deals with his subject in the terms of farce, happy to digress for the sake of the joke, or to add a music hall routine to his crazily logical plot that revolves around the murder of a logical positivist who is shot while acting as the base man in a pyramid of acrobats. The vice-chancellor of the university, you

understand, is also a gymnast because he is hung-up over his name. Jumper, and hands out professorships to the more athletic academics.

I feel that Mr. Stoppard starts in the middle of his play—say, at the moment when George, his face smeared with shaving cream, clutching a bow and arrow in one hand and a tortoise in the other, opens the door to a police inspector investigating the murder who is carrying an LP record and a large bouquet of roses—and works outwards in both directions.

At one point, the name of Wittgenstein is invoked, and, like that philosopher, Mr. Stoppard plays language games, juggling language, truth, and logic with a serious, hilarious intent.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's production of Edward Albee's "All Over" at the Aldwych Theatre approaches perfection in Peter Hall's direction and the acting of Peggy Ashcroft, Angela Lansbury, David Waller, Sheila Hancock, Sebastian Shaw, David Markham and Patricia Collier. The play itself, unfortunately, is something else, a flimsy, sterile exercise, couched in stiff, formal language.

The theme is love and death. A family is gathered around the bedside of a great man, waiting for his end. His wife is there

and also his mistress, his best friend, who also was his wife's lover, and his son and daughter, who are both self-acknowledged failures. In their attitudes to the dying man, their reminiscences and reactions to each other, they define themselves mainly as unconvincing, egocentric bores.

Michael Crotty's production of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" at the Shaw Theatre is plain and unexciting, as muted as the colors of the costumes, brown, beige and green, that make Verona seem a dull city. The only individual performances come from Joseph O'Connor as Capulet and Nigel Terry as Tybalt, seething through tightly clenched lips.

Steadfast Cusack is a surprisingly lackluster Juliet, ill-served by Constance Chapman's over-emphatic nurse, while Simon Ward treats Romeo as if he were a younger Hamlet, brooding and melancholy. A great deal of care has obviously gone into the production, revealing itself in such details as the atmospheric use of bells, joyous and solemn, but the result will only please those who like Shakespeare without frills or, indeed, thrills.

John-Michael Tebelak's rock musical "Godspell," based on the Gospel according to St. Matthew, beside of a great man, waiting for his end. His wife is there

France's Opéra-Comique To Change Name, Purpose

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The historic Opéra-Comique will disappear from Parisian musical life on Jan. 1, 1973, to be replaced by the Opéra-Studio, a "national center of lyric theater" that will be devoted mainly to professional training and the presentation of contemporary and experimental works.

This was one of several announcements made today by the Cultural Ministry, continuing its program of regionalization and updating. The Opéra-Comique orchestra is to become the Orchestre de la Région Parisienne, and a new regional orchestra and opera of Aquitaine will be created in the Bordeaux area—similar to those created in Lyons in 1969, and to start in the Strasbourg area next fall.

Although the theatrical form known as opéra comique—meaning merely opera with spoken dialogue—long dead, and the Opéra-Comique theater has been steadily declining in artistic quality and attendance for years, the changeover will certainly be accompanied by much anguish.

The Salle Favart—the third of this name to occupy the site just off the Boulevard des Italiens, and the home of the Opéra-Comique since 1840—is the stronghold of the French operatic repertory in Paris and the object of much sentimental attachment. Although its days of glory are long past, it has been the site of many historic musical events—the premieres of Bizet's "Carmen" and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," to name two.

The Salle Favart is expected to be closed in April to permit a transformation that will adapt it to its new function. Louis Erlo, director of the Lyons Opera, will take over the new institution, where the repertory is expected to include traditional works along with modern and experimental ones. Mr. Erlo has won considerable attention with a similar approach in Lyons where, since his appointment as director in 1969, he has succeeded in developing a large and mainly youthful audience for lyric theater.

The Opéra-Studio reportedly will have financial autonomy, in contrast with the subordinate status the present Opéra-Comique has in a single administrative organization with the larger Opéra. The Opéra itself, as already announced, will be beginning a new regime next year under the direction of Rolf Liebermann, now

Paris Nightlife: Two Americans Headline at the Lido

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The place of entertainment is varied and so, in places of these dancing blonde Kessler twins from Germany, the Lido now has the centerpiece of its new revue "Bambule La Nuit" two lively American exponents of hard rock and the Jesus revival. They are Buddy Vest and Sterling Clark and they come to Paris certified as the best in the business. During a recent Las Vegas engagement they received the prize of the outstanding new nightclub act in the United States. They are the first Americans to have obtained star status at the Lido.

Both are Southerners. Buddy Vest is from Lexington, Ky., birthplace of such other theatrical celebrities as Mrs. Leslie Carter and John Mason Brown, the critic. Vest studied for the ministry and had vocal training in church choirs. Dancing he learned by instinct. Though he had never a lesson, he auditioned after a season of local stock in 1962—for the choreographer Ron Field, who signed him at once for summer musicals in Indianapolis. From there he graduated into the national touring company of "How to Succeed" and its director, Bob Fosse, invited him to Broadway to dance in "Sweet Charity." "Hallelujah Baby" and TV specials followed and when "Sweet Charity" was filmed he was promoted to play a feature role in it.

Sterling Clark of Houston, Texas, started dancing at 9 and art, music and dramatics were part of his high-school curriculum. After graduation he took a bus for New York. "I had no concrete prospects, but I knew that was the place to be," he explained the other evening in his dressing-room between shows. "And I was right. I got my first job in the chorus of 'West Side Story.'"

Subsequently he danced in "Barefoot in the Park," "On a Clear Day," "Man of the Manche" and was Angela Lansbury's partner

in "Anyone Can Whistle." Later he was in the movie versions of "Fanny Hill" and "Hello, Dolly!" He suffered an injury during the filming of the last which necessitated an operation and a six-month recovery period.

Vest and Clark met during this time—two years ago—and decided to team up. They chose the recordings of their favorites and studied them. Simon and Garfunkel, they believe, have been the greatest influence on their work. In their numbers Vest and Clark sing and dance simultaneously, finding themselves more at ease when their vocalizing is accompanied by a free, rhythmic movement. Their big chance came when Juliet Prowse featured them in her act at the Las Vegas Flamingo last year.

Both are well-mannered, quiet-spoken, serious young men who, rather than music-hall artists, might be taken for a pair of Southern university undergraduates on vacation here. This is the first time either has been abroad and despite the long Lido hours (9 p.m. to 3 a.m.) Vest, with no days off—they spend their precious spare time sight-seeing at the museums and catching any show they can.

The Lido audience responds to the Vest-Clark performance appreciatively, delighted by its freshness, style and spontaneity. The French favor this latest importation from the United States just as they relish American records, American movies and American folkways.

The Eiffel Tower's first-floor restaurant has gone Russian this month, Roger Grass presenting a dinner-spectacle known as "Un Sol à Moscou." Much of it is fresh from Moscow, Aeroflot having flown in many of the performers to represent Soviet song and dance.

There is an exuberant ballet troupe (choreography by Stanislas Zmarak and picturesque costumes by Eva Pascal) which executes folk dances of various provinces. Sonia Dimitrievitch, the gypsy chanteuse, and Sacha Rozanoff perform a repertory of throbbing melodies. Guernsey Swistomoff tinkles the balalaika bewitchingly, there is a strength-and-beauty number by the Legende and, in charming finale, the singers gather about a samovar table for a song session that might be out of a Chekhov play.

The menu, too, has gone Muscovite, with caviar, blinis, Baltic herring, and so on. There are three brands of vodka to choose from, either straight or in a Bloody Mary (Oulibka-smile) or a screwdriver (Vienna-spring).

Pauline Carlon is celebrating her 88th birthday this week by

appearing on the program at La Belle Époque (36 Rue des Fêtes-Champs). This beloved veteran of the French theater made her debut in the early century, playing a tiny part in Pierre Wolff's "Le Ruisseau." Sacha Guiry, just beginning his playwrighting career, saw her and he wrote her into most of his subsequent comedies, usually as a Molière-esque housekeeper. She has acted every possible variety of role, including the male prophet Zacharie, in Racine's "Athalie."

In "Sherlock Holmes" "La Dame aux Camélias," "Les Deux Orphelins," and in high comedy at Victor Boucher's side.

At La Belle Époque, she does a Courtline sketch in which a concierge, giving evidence, is reproved by the district attorney for use of coarse language. He demands that she just mention the first letter of any *pro* not while on the stand. She complies with hilarious results. During the course of her number, this brilliant comedienne also recounts

some of her recollections of her career.

Jessica Woods, an American director, has formed a bilingual theater company. Recently she presented Eugene O'Neill's playlet "Before Breakfast," first in English and then in French on the same evening. Next Monday and Tuesday evening her company will be seen in Edward Albee's "American Dream" (in English) at the American Cultural Center on the Rue du Dragon.

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| Fm-60 | 41 | 11% | 11% | 11% | 11% |

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| Illinois | 2.08 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1 |
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| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----------|
| LIFE | .50 | 126 | 46% | 47 | 46% | 46% + 1% |
| MA | 50a | 111 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 + 1% |

[illegible]

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| arnado | 244 | 28 1/2 | 29 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Si Corp | 27 | 20 3/4 | 20 3/4 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wainwright | 130 | 14 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Wainwright | 70 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| Wainwright | 76 | 58 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|
| West E | 1.38 | 2320 | 39 1/2 | 62 | 59 1/2 | 62 | +2 |
| Westco | 1.05 | 43 | 18 3/4 | 19 1/4 | 18 3/4 | 18 3/4 | |
| Wynne | 80 | 200 | 11 1/2 | 12 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| WmsCo | pt.20 | 51 | 42 | 43% | 42 | 42%+1% |
| WinnDx | 1.74 | 28 | 50% | 54% | 54% | 56% |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| WineBepw | 276 | 67% | 67% | 65% | 60% | 58% |
| WiseBPw | 154 | 37 | 23% | 24% | 23% | 20% |
| WiseBPw p8.00 | 240 | 112% | 112% | 112% | 112% | 112% |
| WitCo | 116 | 23 | 17% | 17% | 17% | 17% |
| WitCoCh | 32 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| WolveWw | 35 | 5% | 10% | 10% | 10 | 10% |
| WomestCo | 44 | 7 | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% |
| Woods Co | 48 | 9 | 15% | 15% | 15 | 15% |
| Woolwhn | 120 | 23 | 42 | 42% | 42 | 42% |
| Woolw p2.00 | 57 | 60 | 61% | 60 | 61% | 61% |
| Woolw p2.00 | 57 | 60 | 61% | 60 | 61% | 61% |
| Worley | 30 | 33 | 130% | 130% | 130% | 130% |
| Wrayley | 30 | 33 | 130% | 130% | 130% | 130% |
| Puritzer | x35 | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% | 15% |

X

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| XeroxCo | 418 | 128% | 128% | 128% | 128% | 128% |
| Xerox Inc | 36 | 28% | 28% | 28% | 28% | 28% |

Y

| Ynns SD | 1.20 | 12 | 14% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% |
|---------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Z | | | | | | | | |
| Zale Corp. | 54 | 118 | 43 | 43 | 41% | 41% | 41% | 41% |
| Zale pA | 80 | 2 | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% |
| Zapata Norm | | 60 | 35% | 35% | 35% | 35% | 35% | 35% |
| ZapataNor p 2 | | 1 | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% | 70% |
| Zayre Corp | | 132 | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% | 33% |
| Zenith R | 1.40 | 151 | 41% | 41% | 41% | 41% | 41% | 41% |
| Zurn Ind. | 38 | 250 | 31 | 31% | 31% | 31% | 31% | 31% |

herwise noted, rates of dividends in the fore-

are common shareholders, based on the following definitions: (a) Special dividends or payments not designated as regular are in the following footnotes. (b) Extra or extras. (b)-Annual rate plus stock. (c)-Liquidating dividend. (d)-Declared or paid in stock dividend. (e)-Declared or paid so far as paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash dividend or co-distribution during 1971. (f)-Paid last year. (g)-Paid after stock dividend or cash dividend or paid this year as a supplementary issue with an arrears. (h)-New issue. (i)-Paid this year. (j)-Unpaid, deferred or no action taken at last meeting. (j)-Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock.

ex-dividend or ex-distribution date,
ed. x—Ex dividend, y—Ex dividend and

Is-Ex distribution, no-Ex rights, no-When
w-With warranty, w-When distributed,
issued, no-Next day delivery,
n-Not a partnership or being reorganized
n-Not a partnership, or securities assumed by
partners, in-Foreign issue subject to interest
in tax,
n-Not high and low range does not include changes
in day's trading,
a split or stock dividend amounting to 25
% or more has been paid the year's high low
dividend are shown for the new stock only.

... ..

High Low Last Net
Change —1971-72— Stocks and Ste. Net

PUBLIC-COMPANY UNDERWRITERS

- We are a responsible Canadian mail-order operation carrying on business in Canada, U.S.A., and Europe.
- We have an impressive 6-year earnings record with profits in six figures after income taxes.
- If you are well organized to take a company public, we can offer you an exceptionally well-organized company with responsible and astute management.
- President will be in Frankfurt and Zurich from February 15 to 25.

Please send to Box D 2822, Hareld, Paris, advising most suitable time to meet with your company.

Greater future income can be the goal of a \$5,000 portfolio placed under management now

If the money you have today is to grow in the future toward more income, or for education, travel, leisure, retirement, it must be kept working full time to achieve your goals.

Yet you may find that you are actually losing ground due to inflation, taxes or lack of time for investment decisions.

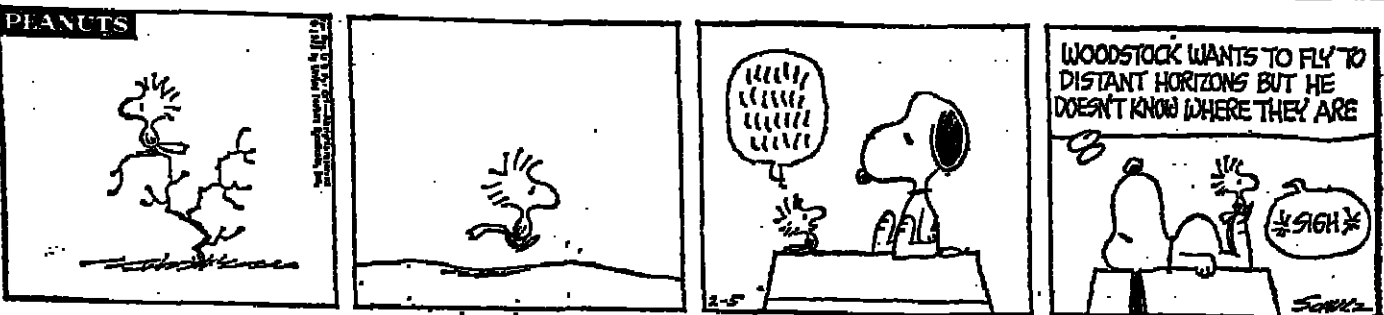
To help solve this problem, clients in 55 countries have turned to The Danforth Associates Investment Management Plan. It has, we believe, proved especially efficient in providing continuing capital growth supervision for portfolios of from \$5,000 to \$50,000—on behalf of people who recognize and can share the risks and rewards of common stock investments. The cost is modest, as low as \$100 per year.

For a complimentary copy of a 42-page report describing this tested plan, its complete 10-year "performance record," and how it may help you now, simply write Dept. Q-73.

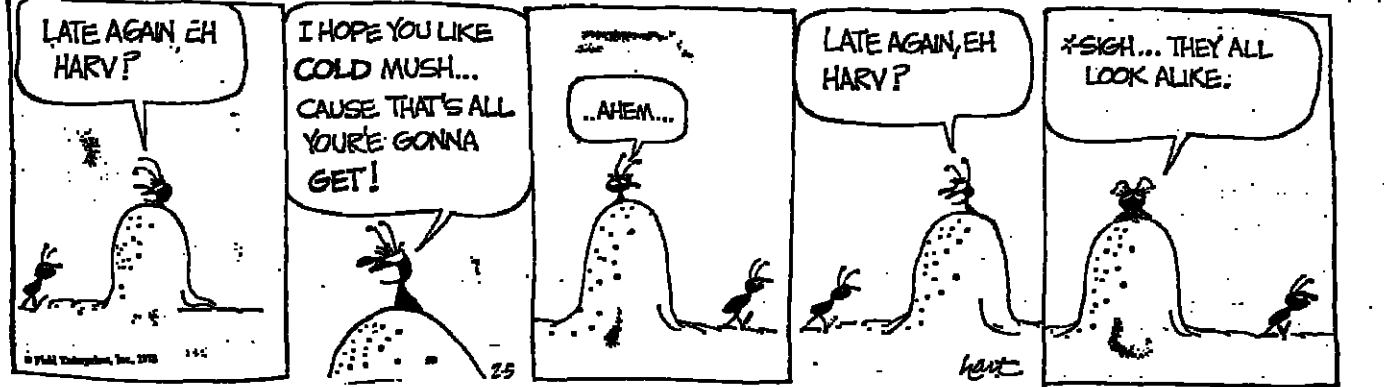
THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES

WRITERS OF THE PLAN

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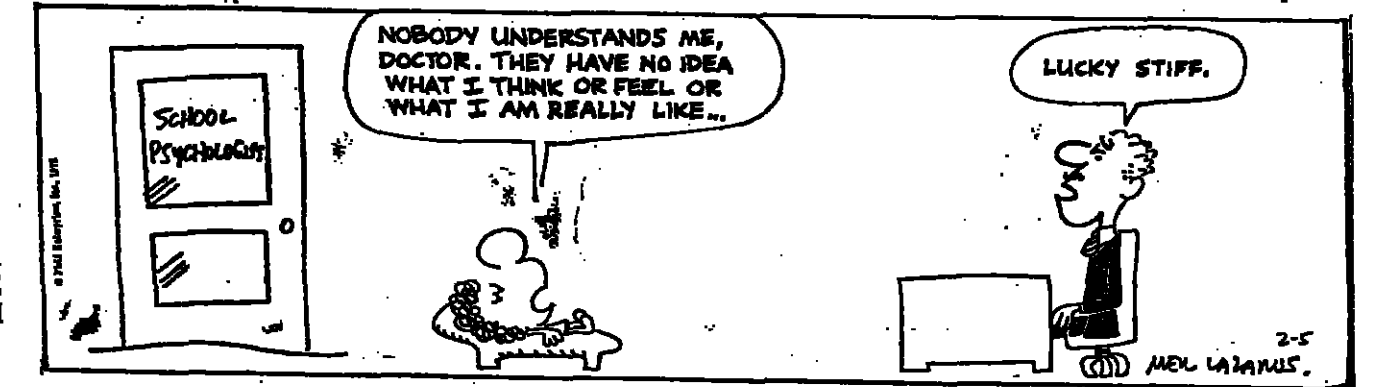
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MISS PEACH



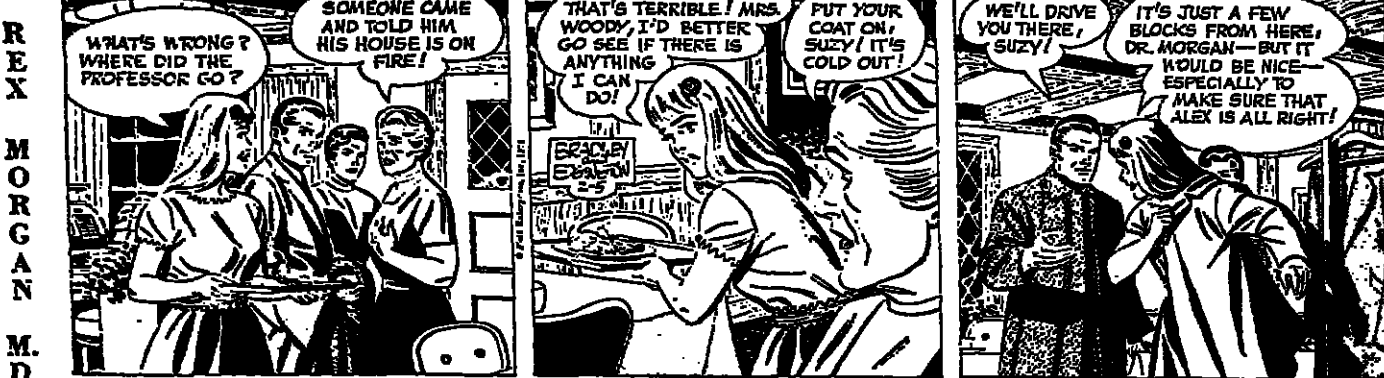
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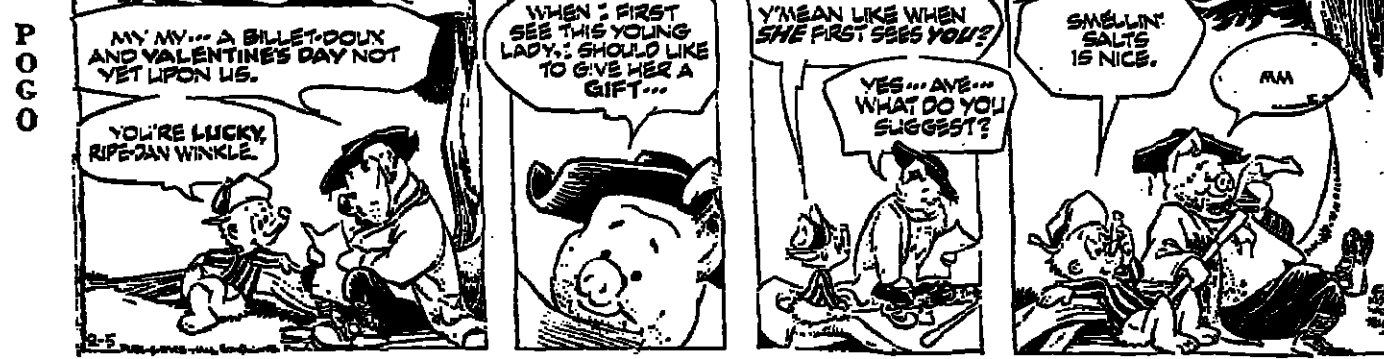
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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CILRY
VORAF
TANUBE
DEEMLY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: LURID SWAMP MARVEL CALIPH
Answer: Completely tied up in postal regulations! - PARCELS

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

THE BLUE BUTTERFLY
By Ned O'Gorman. Illustrated by Thomas di Grazia. Harper & Row. 39 pp. \$3.50.

THE BOY, THE RAT AND THE BUTTERFLY
By Beatrice Shenk de Regniers. Illustrated by Heig and Regina Shekerjan. Atheneum. Unpagged. \$4.25.
(For ages 6 to 8.)

Reviewed by Natalie Babbitt

MANY good books do not make a country road, and all three have a converse example: "The Blue Butterfly" is a book that uses film techniques to tell a story in print, and while it is fascinating, it has a hard go as fiction.

A blue butterfly has three separate adventures in the book. In the first, he visits four children of different nationalities and explores the environment of each. In the second, he takes a green periwinkle on a trip out of water and into the world. In the last and best, he travels with an orangutan and a spider into a pyramid and across a canyon.

The language in all three parts reads like a scenario for full-color animation: "They wanted to go across to the other side of the canyon, where they saw some egg-limons and three bunches of grapes on a stone table." A lion at one point says "RUMBLE SQUISH RISHO LIMP," a comment which must be seen as well as heard to be effective. Time and space are warped and sometimes even nonexistent, and everything is a shifting mass of color and shapes seen through a zoom lens. Again—good for films, but difficult to make sense of on the printed page.

A different kind of illustration would have helped. Thomas di Grazia's black and white pictures are truly beautiful, but they do not belong in this book. They are mysterious, impressive, even somewhat appropriate for some dreams, but not this one. An artist like Nicole Chaveloux could have had a field day with the book and perhaps have saved it.

Beatrice de Regniers' new book also features a butterfly, though not in the starring role. "The Boy, the Rat, and the Butterfly" is the story of a trip down a country road, and all three travel companions are named Peter; but while the rat walks upright and recites poetry, the butterfly has scarcely been anthropomorphized at all. It fits and zigzags and has a very short span of concentration. Peter the Boy finds it beautiful, but Peter the Rat tells him that it can only live for three days. "I'm afraid his demise is imminent."

The three friends come upon a bottle of wishing solution with which each blows a bubble. The rat gets cheese from his, but the butterfly's wish becomes confused with the phrase "imminent demise," and when his bubble bursts, he dies. At first, Peter the Boy is frozen with grief, but then he blows the last bubble, and from his come three new butterflies. The story ends as they all move on down the road.

I am not sure I would recommend this story for any child who has recently lost a favorite pet, let alone a parent. "Wishing will make it so" is a harmless promise of some lore, but there are obvious problems when it touches something so harsh and final as death. However, I think my uneasiness stems not so much from the text, which has real beauty, as from the illustrator's rendering of the rat. He looks so cute and flip that he gives the book a comic-strip flavor and turns the butterfly's death into something I'm sure the author didn't intend. In fact, the pictures in general are not supportive. They are relentlessly gray and, frankly, weak.

Natalie Babbitt is the author of "The Search for Delicious," "Good and Beautiful," and other books.

WHAT MAKES IT GO?
What Makes It Work? What Makes It Fly? What Makes It Float?
By Joe Kaufman. Illustrated by the author. Golden Press. 83 pp. \$3.95. (For ages 7 to 11.)

Reviewed by Lael Scott

WHAT makes this or that device work? It's a common enough childhood question and one to which Joe Kaufman supplies abundant answers. The mechanisms and mechanical concepts behind nearly 100 objects are covered here, all the way from bicycles, cars and transmissions to trains of all sorts, ships, rockets and lunar modules, to jet-stream tooth cleaners, escalators, clocks, tools, musical instruments, radar and toilets.

It is certainly more of a reference book than one a child is likely to read cover to cover, and, as such, a handy aid for parents and children together when something breaks down and has to be repaired.

Probably what pleased me most, given the nature of the book, is that no point is made about this being necessarily a boy's subject. The appeal is obvious to a woman, like myself, who was never, as a child, initiated into the nuts and bolts side of life. Even so, I am an incorrigible taker apart of things. Like a friend's cherished grandfather clock (I eventually got everything back together again), and a broken steam iron which I thought needed only careful taking apart and reassembling to make it magically work again (it didn't). Having studied the book's pages on frons with my son, Matthew, I think I might tackle it again.

Matthew, age 4, has been poring over Mr. Kaufman's multitude of cartoon-like illustrations, which appeal to him, I suspect, because they seem to explain the content of the book almost as well as the text itself—which I can't read. My friend Nicholas, age 13, however, scoffed at the illustrations as being too baby-like (a feeling I also had), but got turned on by discovering how an iron's sliding ring stays frozen when the temperature goes up.

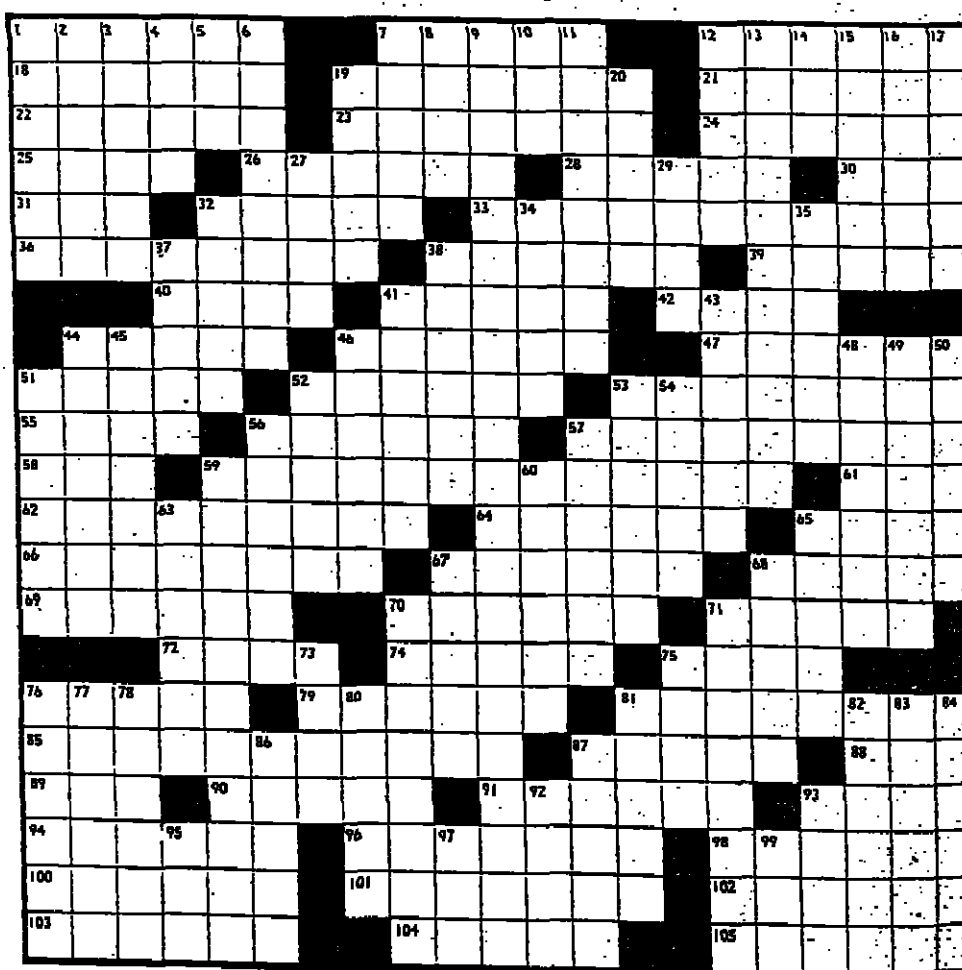
How often do we hear kids and adults announce casually that say, the radio's broken: "We better junk it and buy a new one." Given a dose of this book we might hear, instead, an occasional "Let's take it apart and see what's wrong." You may still end up buying a new radio, but on the other hand, someone might build you one for your birthday.

Lael Scott is a freelance writer. The New York Times.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

VARIETY PACKAGE—By Jack Luzzatto



- ACROSS**
- 1 Solomon promise
 - 2 Sentimental fools
 - 3 Multitudes
 - 13 Of direct descent
 - 15 Spoke
 - 21 Wind-borne
 - 23 Set free
 - 24 Wind-people
 - 25 New-homer
 - 26 Fairy
 - 27 Feltie word
 - 28 Nit pick
 - 29 Master
 - 31 Don't miss it
 - 32 Scrape
 - 33 in a phlo finish
 - 35 Sliced features
 - 36 Tare roots
 - 37 Faint on cargo
 - 40 Peter
 - 41 Kind of remark
 - 42 Tantal
 - 43 Lease again
 - 44 Third-rank
 - 45 Univ. student
 - 47 From the same mother
 - 51 Small valleys
 - 52 Ostrich
 - 53 Rival of long standing
 - 55 Old French
 - 56 Christmas tea
 - 57 Red-and side
 - 58 Titanic message
 - 59 Worst of friends
 - 61 Engine: Abbr.
 - 62 Displays
 - 64 Food fools
 - 65 Geste, e.g.
 - 66 Short retreat
 - 67 Country quaffs
 - 68 Beer bases
 - 69 Thirsty, in Paris
 - 70 U.S. heads
 - 71 Code man
 - 72 Tasty
 - 73 Nautical cry
 - 74 Girl in "Le Nocturne"
 - 75 Port of Brazil
 - 76 Harvill
 - 77 Relative of a kind
 - 78 Speak of love
 - 79 Sign of Calif.
 - 80 Linber
 - 81 Eur. region
 - 82 Cut
 - 83 Poplars
 - 84 African land
 - 85 Words of veracity
 - 100 "Merchant of Venice"
 - 101 Nautical a destination
 - 102 Tuffish
 - 103 Chain of hills
 - 104 Word on a thin-ice sign
- DOWN**
- 1 Sentence the depth
 - 2 Fawn & queen
 - 3 Put in a box
 - 4 College V.I.P.
 - 5 Silencer
 - 6 Peanut fancier
 - 7 Mala, Mari Jeh. old style
 - 8 Art medium
 - 9 From "A" to "index"
 - 10 Capital
 - 11 Worker in house sides
 - 12 Begin to function
 - 13 Urbanity
 - 14 Clay, today
 - 15 Tore
 - 16 Put latent
 - 17 Quarterback plays
 - 18 Great numbers
 - 19 Wager

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. FINEST, 2. DISTANCE, 3. RICHES, 4. PLEASURE, 5. FINEST, 6. FINEST, 7. FINEST, 8. FINEST, 9. FINEST, 10. FINEST, 11. FINEST, 12. FINEST, 13. FINEST, 14. FINEST, 15. FINEST, 16. FINEST, 17. FINEST, 18. FINEST, 19. FINEST, 20. FINEST, 21. FINEST, 22. FINEST, 23. FINEST, 24. FINEST, 25. FINEST, 26. FINEST, 27. FINEST, 28. FINEST, 29. FINEST, 30. FINEST, 31. FINEST, 32. FINEST, 33. FINEST, 34. FINEST, 35. FINEST, 36. FINEST, 37. FINEST, 38. FINEST, 39. FINEST, 40. FINEST, 41. FINEST, 42. FINEST, 43. FINEST, 44. FINEST, 45. FINEST, 46. FINEST, 47. FINEST, 48. FINEST, 49. FINEST, 50. FINEST, 51. FINEST, 52. FINEST, 53. FINEST, 54. FINEST, 55. FINEST, 56. FINEST, 57. FINEST, 58. FINEST, 59. FINEST, 60. FINEST, 61. FINEST, 62. FINEST, 63. FINEST, 64. FINEST, 65. FINEST, 66. FINEST, 67. FINEST, 68. FINEST, 69. FINEST, 70. FINEST, 71. FINEST, 72. FINEST, 73. FINEST, 74. FINEST, 75. FINEST, 76. FINEST, 77. FINEST, 78. FINEST, 79. FINEST, 80. FINEST, 81. FINEST, 82. FINEST, 83. FINEST, 84. FINEST, 85. FINEST, 86. FINEST, 87. FINEST, 88. FINEST, 89. FINEST, 90. FINEST, 91. FINEST, 92. FINEST, 93. FINEST, 94. FINEST, 95. FINEST, 96. FINEST, 97. FINEST, 98. FINEST, 99. FINEST, 100. FINEST, 101. FINEST, 102. FINEST, 103. FINEST, 104. FINEST, 105. FINEST.

- DOWN**
- 27 Fr. composer
 - 28 Like the ocean
 - 29 Depots
 - 30 Norse sages
 - 31 Swimming
 - 32 Summers
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 - 34 Wagner heroism
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 - 36 Gail clabs
 - 37 Dealer in fish or poultry
 - 43 Which lever
 - 44 Sampled
 - 45 Prison inmates
 - 46 Ticker in a way
 - 47 Mod. island
 - 48 Pigwoman of "Gulliver"
 - 49 Abolition
 - 50 Heavily holes
 - 51 Dealer in fish or poultry
 - 52 Battle of a sort
 - 53 Knotty
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 - 55 Ryewash acid
 - 56 Non-solder
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Finland, Poland Also Gain Group A U.S. Olympic Sextet Beats Swiss

From Wire Dispatches
SAPOORO, Japan, Feb. 4.—The United States Olympic hockey team beat Switzerland 5-3, today and gained the A group in the Winter Games competition.

Other winners today were Finland and Poland, who join yesterday's victors, Czechoslovakia and Sweden, and the defending champion Russians, who didn't have to qualify, in the six-team top group.

The quality of the U.S. victory was not reflected in the score as the Americans dominated play throughout and kept the puck in Swiss ice for most of the game. The U.S. squad outshot the Swiss, 63 to 18.

The Swiss played close because of some excellent goaltending by Gerard Rigollet, who had 27 saves in the second period alone.

The U.S. squad led, 3-1, after the first period, 3-2 after the second, and were tied, 3-3, in the final session before pulling away.

Sheehy's 2d Goal
Goals by Tim Sheehy of International Falls, Minn., his second of the game, and Stuart Irving broke the 3-3 deadlock before a near capacity crowd of 5,800, including Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

Kevin Ahearn, of Milton, Mass., also scored twice for the winners. Defensemen Marcel Squalido and Charles Hansen and right wing Francis Reinhard scored for the Swiss team, which dropped into B group play.

Ahearn and Sheehy sent the Americans into a 2-0 lead in the early moments of the game. Ahearn received a pass at the blue line, eluded the defense and rifled a shot past Rigollet from about 15 feet out.

Sheehy scored on Keith Christensen's rebound. Squalido got one back on a power play with Frank Sanders serving a tripping penalty.

Reinhard Ties Score
Reinhard's goal at 1:03 of the third period tied the score at 3-3. Michael Turner carried the puck to the right of U.S. goalie Michael Curran and drew the U.S. defense with him before snapping the puck back to Reinhard, left uncoversed. Reinhard scored in an almost open case.

U.S. coach Murray Williamson said after the game, "We were a little anxious, which is something you can't do. The lack of focus around the net created a few anxious moments."

Liquid to Return
TORONTO, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Murray Williamson of Cedar Grove, N.J., who has not run in competition since Aug. 28, of last year because of an injured foot, took his first step toward the Munich Olympic tonight, in the on-ice run, at the Maple Leaf Gardens arena.

Williamson, 38, was scheduled to compete in the 100-meter dash at the 1972 Winter Olympic Games in Sapporo, Japan, but he was unable to compete because of an injured foot.

Williamson, who was a member of the U.S. Olympic team in 1964, was unable to compete because of an injured foot.

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The next game for the U.S. squad is against Sweden tomorrow morning, which means that the U.S. team must play again in less than 18 hours.

Evaluating the Swedes, Williamson said he wasn't impressed watching them trounce a weak Yugoslav team, 5-1, last night.

"But I know they are capable of an explosive game. I think their style is a little bit like ours, but with their greater experience it will be real tough and it would be an upset if we were to win," he added.

In the other games today, Poland got three goals in the first half of the second period and went on to shut out West Germany, 4-0, in a game which had some violent checking and at times looked as if a fight would break out. Finland trounced Norway, 13-1, scoring three goals in the first 11 minutes to demoralize their opposition and whipping in five more in the second period.

Switzerland, the defending B group champion, is joined in the five-team group by West Germany, Norway, Yugoslavia and Japan.

Women's Downhill Trials
SAPOORO, Japan, Feb. 4.—Susan Corrick of Ketchikan, Idaho, taking chances where the favorites moved with caution, today clocked the fastest time during compulsory non-stop training for tomorrow's Olympic women's Alpine skiing downhill.

Miss Corrick, 28, swept down the 2,085-meter (6,850-foot) Mount Baita course, which dropped 527 meters in 1 minute 40.82 seconds.

World Cup champion Annemarie Froell of Austria said she was holding back and nearly fell once because of a lack of concentration. She was timed in 1:45.99.

The International Ski Federation (FIS) placed officials at the start and finish to make sure equipment with advertising was not displayed to cameras. The strict separation was not told about it and there were arguments.

An official took the skis away from Karen Budge of the United States when she inadvertently held them up.

"I know it's crazy," the official said apologetically. "I am sure it is," Miss Budge agreed.

West German No. 2 Leads In 2-Man Bob
SAPOORO, Japan, Feb. 4 (UPI)—European champions Wolfgang Zimmerer and Peter Utzschneider of West Germany hold the lead after the first two runs in the Winter Olympics two-man bobsled race today with a total time of 2 minutes 29.37 seconds.

The pair, who were the only team to finish the first run, led the favored Swiss pair, Jean Wicki and Sedy Rutschmann, Zimmerer and Utzschneider, the No. 2 West German pair, had the two fastest runs of the day down the Mount Teine course, at 1:14.81 and 1:14.58.

They set the track record for the 1,500-meter run in training at 1:14.08 and were the only team to break 1 minute 15 seconds today.

Zimmerer, a 31-year-old baker, and Utzschneider, 35, won the European two-man bobsled championship at St. Moritz, Switzerland, last month.

The No. 1 West Germans, Horst Floth and Rudi Reider, were in third spot in 2:31.43 at the end of the first day's competition.

Italy's main medal hopes, the 1971 world champions Gianfranco Gasparrini and Mario Armano, are a disappointing fifth with 2:31.14, 2.77 seconds behind the leaders.

The best-placed U.S. team is Boris Said of New York City and Thomas Kuchner of Indianapolis, who are in 18th place with an overall time of 2:34.57.

After 3 Bobs Runs
1. West Germany 2 (Wolfgang Zimmerer, Peter Utzschneider): 1:14.81, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.37; 2. Swiss 1 (Jean Wicki, Sedy Rutschmann): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 3. West Germany 1 (Horst Floth, Rudi Reider): 1:14.81, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.39.

4. Romania 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 5. Austria 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 6. Switzerland 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 7. Czechoslovakia 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 8. East Germany 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 9. Poland 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 10. Yugoslavia 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 11. Japan 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 12. Norway 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 13. Sweden 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 14. Finland 1 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 15. 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Australia 19 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 126. New Zealand 19 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 127. South Korea 19 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 128. Japan 20 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 129. USSR 20 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 130. Canada 20 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 131. Australia 20 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 132. New Zealand 20 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 133. South Korea 20 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 134. Japan 21 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 135. USSR 21 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 136. Canada 21 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 137. Australia 21 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 138. New Zealand 21 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 139. South Korea 21 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 140. Japan 22 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 141. USSR 22 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 142. Canada 22 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 143. Australia 22 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 144. New Zealand 22 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 145. South Korea 22 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 146. Japan 23 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 147. USSR 23 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 148. Canada 23 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 149. Australia 23 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 150. New Zealand 23 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 151. South Korea 23 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 152. Japan 24 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 153. USSR 24 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15.09, 1:14.58, total, 2:29.67; 154. Canada 24 (Gheorghe Burdus, Gheorghe Burdus): 1:15

